

A CATALYST SYSTEM

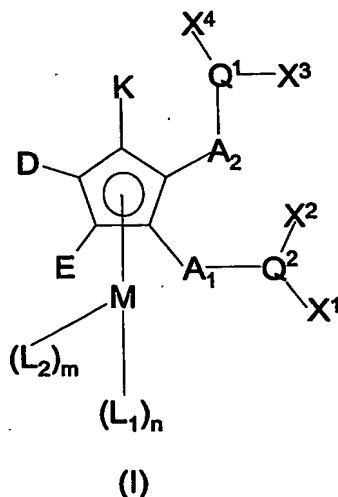
The present invention relates to compounds, in particular compounds for catalysing the carbonylation of ethylenically unsaturated compounds, methods of preparing such compounds and the use of such compounds for catalysing the carbonylation of ethylenically unsaturated compounds.

10 The carbonylation of ethylenically unsaturated compounds using carbon monoxide in the presence of a catalyst system and an alcohol or water to yield the corresponding ester or carboxylic acid, respectively, is well known. Suitable catalyst systems comprise a Group VIII metal (e.g. palladium) and a phosphine ligand (e.g. an alkyl phosphine or a bidentate phosphine ligand as disclosed in WO-A-9619434).

Although catalyst systems have been developed which exhibit reasonable stability during the carbonylation process and permit relatively high reaction rates to be achieved, there still exists a need for improved catalyst systems. Suitably, the present invention aims to provide an improved catalyst for carbonylating ethylenically unsaturated compounds.

According to a first aspect, the present invention provides a catalyst suitable for carbonylating an ethylenically unsaturated compound, which catalyst is obtainable by combining:

- (a) a Group VIIIB metal or a compound thereof; and,
- (b) a compound of formula I or salt thereof:



wherein:

5 A_1 and A_2 , and A_3 , A_4 and A_5 (when present), each independently represent lower alkylene;

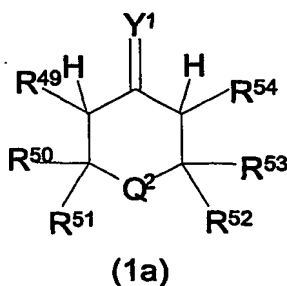
K is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, aryl, Het, halo, cyano, nitro, $-OR^{19}$, $-OC(O)R^{20}$,
 10 $-C(O)R^{21}$, $-C(O)OR^{22}$, $-N(R^{23})R^{24}$, $-C(O)N(R^{25})R^{26}$, $-C(S)(R^{27})R^{28}$,
 $-SR^{29}$, $-C(O)SR^{30}$, $-CF_3$ or $-A_3-Q^3(X^5)X^6$;

D is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, aryl, Het, halo, cyano, nitro, $-OR^{19}$, $-OC(O)R^{20}$,
 15 $-C(O)R^{21}$, $-C(O)OR^{22}$, $-N(R^{23})R^{24}$, $-C(O)N(R^{25})R^{26}$, $-C(S)(R^{27})R^{28}$,
 $-SR^{29}$, $-C(O)SR^{30}$, $-CF_3$ or $-A_4-Q^4(X^7)X^8$;

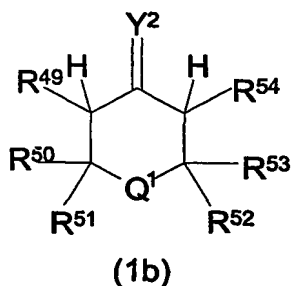
E is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, aryl, Het, halo, cyano, nitro, $-OR^{19}$, $-OC(O)R^{20}$,
 20 $-C(O)R^{21}$, $-C(O)OR^{22}$, $-N(R^{23})R^{24}$, $-C(O)N(R^{25})R^{26}$, $-C(S)(R^{27})R^{28}$,
 $-SR^{29}$, $-C(O)SR^{30}$, $-CF_3$ or $-A_5-Q^5(X^9)X^{10}$;

or both D and E together with the carbon atoms of the cyclopentadienyl ring to which they are attached form an optionally substituted phenyl ring:

- 5 X^1 represents $CR^1(R^2)(R^3)$, congressyl or adamantyl, X^2 represents $CR^4(R^5)(R^6)$, congressyl or adamantyl, or X^1 and X^2 together with Q^2 to which they are attached form an optionally substituted 2-phospha-
- 10 or X^1 and X^2 together with Q^2 to which they are attached form a ring system of formula 1a

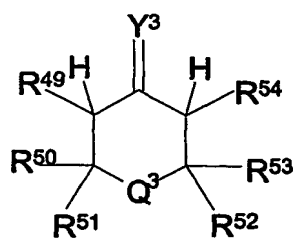


- X^3 represents $CR^7(R^8)(R^9)$, congressyl or adamantyl, X^4 represents $CR^{10}(R^{11})(R^{12})$, congressyl or adamantyl, or X^3 and X^4 together with Q^1 to which they are attached form an optionally substituted 2-phospha-
- 15 or X^3 and X^4 together with Q^1 to which they are attached form a ring system of formula 1b
- 20



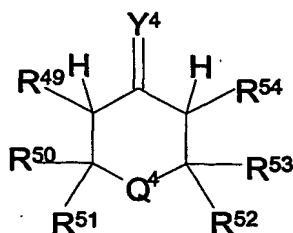
- X^5 represents $CR^{13}(R^{14})(R^{15})$, congressyl or adamantyl, X^6 represents $CR^{16}(R^{17})(R^{18})$, congressyl or adamantyl, or X^5

and X^6 together with Q^3 to which they are attached form an optionally substituted 2-phosphatricyclo[3.3.1.1{3,7}]decyl group or derivative thereof, or X^5 and X^6 together with Q^3 to which they are attached
 5 form a ring system of formula 1c



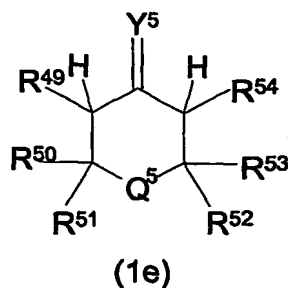
(1c)

X^7 represents $CR^{31}(R^{32})(R^{33})$, congressyl or adamantyl, X^8 represents $CR^{34}(R^{35})(R^{36})$, congressyl or adamantyl, or X^7 and X^8 together with Q^4 to which they are attached form an optionally substituted 2-phosphatricyclo[3.3.1.1{3,7}]decyl group or derivative thereof, or X^7 and X^8 together with Q^4 to which they are attached
 10 form a ring system of formula 1d



(1d)

X^9 represents $CR^{37}(R^{38})(R^{39})$, congressyl or adamantyl, X^{10} represents $CR^{40}(R^{41})(R^{42})$, congressyl or adamantyl, or X^9 and X^{10} together with Q^5 to which they are attached form an optionally substituted 2-phosphatricyclo[3.3.1.1{3,7}]decyl group or derivative thereof, or X^9 and X^{10} together with Q^5 to which they are attached
 15
 20 form a ring system of formula 1e



Q^1 and Q^2 , and Q^3 , Q^4 and Q^5 (when present), each independently represent phosphorus, arsenic or antimony;

5

M represents a Group VIB or VIIIB metal or metal cation thereof;

L_1 represents an optionally substituted cyclopentadienyl, indenyl or aryl group;

10

L_2 represents one or more ligands each of which are independently selected from hydrogen, lower alkyl, alkylaryl, halo, CO, $P(R^{43})(R^{44})R^{45}$ or $N(R^{46})(R^{47})R^{48}$;

15

R^1 to R^{18} and R^{31} to R^{42} , when present, each independently represent hydrogen, lower alkyl, aryl, halo or Het;

R^{19} to R^{30} and R^{43} to R^{48} , when present, each independently represent hydrogen, lower alkyl, aryl or Het;

20

R^{49} , R^{54} and R^{55} , when present, each independently represent hydrogen, lower alkyl or aryl;

R^{50} to R^{53} , when present, each independently represent hydrogen, lower alkyl, aryl or Het;

25

Y^1 , Y^2 , Y^3 , Y^4 and Y^5 , when present, each independently represent oxygen, sulfur or $N-R^{55}$;

$n = 0$ or 1 ;

5

and $m = 0$ to 5 ;

provided that when $n = 1$ then m equals 0 , and when n equals 0 then m does not equal 0 .

10

Such compounds are referred to hereinafter as "the compounds of the invention".

Preferably in a compound of formula I when both K
15 represents $-A_3-Q^3(X^5)X^6$ and E represents $-A_5-Q^5(X^9)X^{10}$, then D represents $-A_4-Q^4(X^7)X^8$.

Suitably, the compounds of the invention may catalyse the carbonylation of unsaturated compounds, particularly
20 ethylenically unsaturated compounds, in the presence of carbon monoxide and a coreactant. In particular, the compounds of the invention may be employed in hydroformylation reactions, hydrocarboxylation reactions, hydroesterification reactions and hydroamidation
25 reactions. For example, the compounds of the invention may catalyse the conversion of an ethylenically unsaturated compound in the presence of carbon monoxide and a hydroxyl group containing compound to the corresponding carboxylic acid or ester, respectively, depending on the choice of
30 hydroxyl group containing compound used (i.e. a carboxylic acid if the hydroxyl group containing compound is water and an ester if the hydroxyl group containing compound is an alcohol.

Conveniently, the compounds of the invention may exhibit a high stability under typical carbonylation reaction conditions such that they require little or no replenishment. Conveniently, the compounds of the invention may increase the rate of the carbonylation reaction of an ethylenically unsaturated compound compared to known catalysts. Conveniently, the compounds of the invention may promote high conversion rates of the ethylenically unsaturated compound, thereby yielding the desired product in high yield with little or no impurities. Consequently, employing the compounds of the invention may increase the commercial viability of a carbonylation process, such as the carbonylation of an ethylenically unsaturated compound. Suitably, the compounds of the invention typically exhibit a high catalytic turnover in the carbonylation of an unsaturated compound, particularly an ethylenically unsaturated compound, in the presence of carbon monoxide and a co-reactant as defined herein.

Unexpectedly, it has been found that if the carbon atoms of X^1 and X^2 bonded to Q^2 and the carbon atoms of X^3 and X^4 bonded to Q^1 in the compound of formula I do not include a hydrogen atom, then this typically produces a catalyst which exhibits increased catalytic turnover in the carbonylation of an unsaturated compound compared with a comparable compound where a carbon atom present in X^1 and/or X^2 , and X^3 and/or X^4 bonded to Q^2 and Q^1 , respectively, includes a hydrogen atom. Most preferably, Q^1 is bonded to a tertiary carbon atom of both X^3 and X^4 , and Q^2 is bonded to a tertiary carbon atom of both X^1 and X^2 . Similarly, if present, the carbon atoms of X^5 and X^6 ,

bonded to Q³, of X⁷ and X⁸ bonded to Q⁴, and of X⁹ and X¹⁰ bonded to Q⁵ do not include a hydrogen atom. More preferably, Q³, Q⁴ and Q⁵, if present, are bonded to a tertiary carbon atom of both X⁵ and X⁶, X⁷ and X⁸, and X⁹ and X¹⁰, respectively.

Preferably, R¹ to R¹⁸ and R³¹ to R⁴², when present, each independently represent hydrogen, optionally substituted C₁ to C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ alkyl phenyl (wherein the phenyl group is optionally substituted as defined herein), trifluoromethyl or phenyl (wherein the phenyl group is optionally substituted as defined herein). Even more preferably, R¹ to R¹⁸ and R³¹ to R⁴², when present, each independently represent hydrogen, C₁ to C₆ alkyl, which is optionally substituted as defined herein, trifluoromethyl or optionally substituted phenyl. Even more preferably, R¹ to R¹⁸ and R³¹ to R⁴², when present each independently represent hydrogen, non-substituted C₁ to C₆ alkyl or phenyl which is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from non-substituted C₁ to C₆ alkyl or OR¹⁹ where R¹⁹ represents hydrogen or unsubstituted C₁ to C₆ alkyl. More preferably, R¹ to R¹⁸ and R³¹ to R⁴², when present, each independently represent hydrogen or non-substituted C₁ to C₆ alkyl such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, iso-propyl, n-butyl, iso-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, hexyl and cyclohexyl, especially methyl. Most preferably, R¹ to R¹⁸ and R³¹ to R⁴² when present, each independently represent non-substituted C₁ to C₆ alkyl such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, iso-propyl, n-butyl, iso-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, hexyl and cyclohexyl, especially methyl.

Alternatively, or additionally, one or more of the groups R¹ to R³, R⁴ to R⁶, R⁷ to R⁹, R¹⁰ to R¹², R¹³ to R¹⁵, R¹⁶ to

R^{18} , R^{31} to R^{33} , R^{34} to R^{36} , R^{37} to R^{39} or R^{40} to R^{42} (when present) together with the carbon atom to which they are attached independently may form cyclic alkyl structures such as 1-norbornyl or 1-norbornadienyl.

5

Alternatively, or additionally, one or more of the groups R^1 and R^2 , R^4 and R^5 , R^7 and R^8 , R^{10} and R^{11} , R^{13} and R^{14} , R^{16} and R^{17} , R^{31} and R^{32} , R^{34} and R^{35} , R^{37} and R^{38} or R^{40} and R^{41} (when present) together with the carbon atom to which they are attached independently may form a cyclic alkyl structures, preferably a C_5 to C_7 cyclic alkyl structure such as cyclohexyl and cyclopentyl, and R^3 , R^6 , R^9 , R^{12} , R^{15} , R^{18} , R^{33} , R^{36} , R^{39} and R^{42} (when present) each independently represent hydrogen, lower alkyl, trifluoromethyl or aryl as defined above, particularly non-substituted C_1 to C_6 alkyl and hydrogen, especially non-substituted C_1 to C_6 alkyl.

In an especially preferred embodiment, each of R^1 to R^{18} and R^{31} to R^{42} , when present, do not represent hydrogen. Suitably, such an arrangement means Q^1 , Q^2 , Q^3 , Q^4 and Q^5 are bonded to a carbon atom of X^1 to X^{10} , respectively, which bears no hydrogen atoms.

Preferably, R^1 , R^4 , R^7 , R^{10} , R^{13} , R^{16} , R^{31} , R^{34} , R^{37} and R^{40} (when present), each represent the same substituent as defined herein; R^2 , R^5 , R^8 , R^{11} , R^{14} , R^{17} , R^{32} , R^{35} , R^{38} and R^{41} (when present), each represent the same substituent as defined herein; and R^3 , R^6 , R^9 , R^{12} , R^{15} , R^{18} , R^{33} , R^{36} , R^{39} and R^{42} (when present), each represent the same substituent as defined herein. More preferably R^1 , R^4 , R^7 , R^{10} , R^{13} , R^{16} , R^{31} , R^{34} , R^{37} and R^{40} (when present) each represent the same C_1 - C_6 alkyl, particularly non-

substituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, iso-propyl, n-butyl, iso-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, hexyl or cyclohexyl, or trifluoromethyl; R², R⁵, R⁸, R¹¹, R¹⁴, R¹⁷, R³², R³⁵, R³⁸ and R⁴¹ (when present), each independently
5 represent the same C₁-C₆ alkyl as defined above, or trifluoromethyl; and R³, R⁶, R⁹, R¹², R¹⁵, R¹⁸, R³³, R³⁶, R³⁹ and R⁴² (when present), each independently represent the same C₁-C₆ alkyl as defined above, or trifluoromethyl. For example: R¹, R⁴, R⁷, R¹⁰, R¹³ and R¹⁶ (when present) each
10 represent methyl; R², R⁵, R⁸, R¹¹, R¹⁴ and R¹⁷ each represent ethyl (when present); and, R³, R⁶, R⁹, R¹², R¹⁵ and R¹⁸ (when present) each represent n-butyl or n-pentyl.

In an especially preferred embodiment of the present
15 invention each R¹ to R¹⁸ and R³¹ to R⁴² group (when present) represents the same substituent as defined herein. Preferably, each R¹ to R¹⁸ and R³¹ to R⁴² group represents the same C₁ to C₆ alkyl group, particularly non-substituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl,
20 iso-propyl, n-butyl, iso-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, hexyl and cyclohexyl, or trifluoromethyl. Most preferably, each R¹ to R¹⁸ and R³¹ to R⁴² group represents non-substituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, particularly methyl.

25 The term adamantyl when used herein means an adamantyl group which may be bonded to Q¹, Q², Q³, Q⁴ and Q⁵, respectively, in position 1 or 2. Tricyclo[3.3.1.1.{3,7}]decyl is the systematic name for an adamantyl group, suitably Q¹, Q², Q³, Q⁴ and Q⁵,
30 respectively, may be bonded to the 1 position or 2 position of one or two tricyclo[3.3.1.1.{3,7}]decyl groups. Preferably, Q¹ and Q², and Q³, Q⁴ and Q⁵, when present, is bonded to a tertiary carbon of one or more

adamantyl groups. Suitably, when the adamantyl group represents unsubstituted adamantyl, Q^1 and Q^2 , and Q^3 , Q^4 and Q^5 when present are preferably bonded to the 1 position of one or more tricyclo[3.3.1.1{3,7}]decyl groups
5 i.e. the carbon atom of the adamantyl group bears no hydrogen atom.

The adamantyl group may optionally comprise, besides hydrogen atoms, one or more substituents selected from
10 lower alkyl, $-OR^{19}$, $-OC(O)R^{20}$, halo, nitro, $-C(O)R^{21}$, $-C(O)OR^{22}$, cyano, aryl, $-N(R^{23})R^{24}$, $-C(O)N(R^{25})R^{26}$, $-C(S)(R^{27})R^{28}$, $-CF_3$, $-P(R^{56})R^{57}$, $-PO(R^{58})(R^{59})$, $-PO_3H_2$, $-PO(OR^{60})(OR^{61})$, or $-SO_3R^{62}$, wherein R^{19} , R^{20} , R^{21} , R^{22} , R^{23} , R^{24} , R^{25} , R^{26} , R^{27} , R^{28} , lower alkyl, cyano and aryl are as
15 defined herein and R^{56} to R^{62} each independently represent hydrogen, lower alkyl, aryl or Het.

Suitably, when the adamantyl group is substituted with one or more substituents as defined above, highly preferred
20 substituents include unsubstituted C_1 to C_8 alkyl, $-OR^{19}$, $-OC(O)R^{20}$, phenyl, $-C(O)OR^{22}$, fluoro, $-SO_3H$, $-N(R^{23})R^{24}$, $-P(R^{56})R^{57}$, $-C(O)N(R^{25})R^{26}$ and $-PO(R^{58})(R^{59})$, $-CF_3$, wherein R^{19} represents hydrogen, unsubstituted C_1 - C_8 alkyl or phenyl, R^{20} , R^{22} , R^{23} , R^{24} , R^{25} , R^{26} each independently represent
25 hydrogen or unsubstituted C_1 - C_8 alkyl, R^{56} to R^{59} , R^{56} each independently represent unsubstituted C_1 - C_8 alkyl or phenyl.

Suitably, the adamantyl group may comprise, besides
30 hydrogen atoms, up to 10 substituents as defined above, preferably up to 5 substituents as defined above, more preferably up to 3 substituents as defined above. Suitably, when the adamantyl group comprises, besides

hydrogen atoms, one or more substituents as defined herein, preferably each substituent is identical. Preferred substituents are unsubstituted C₁-C₈ alkyl and trifluoromethyl, particularly unsubstituted C₁-C₈ alkyl
5 such as methyl. A highly preferred adamantyl group comprises hydrogen atoms only i.e. the adamantyl group is not substituted.

Preferably, when more than one adamantyl group is present
10 in a compound of formula I, each adamantyl group is identical.

By the term 2-phospha-tricyclo[3.3.1.1.{3,7}]decyl group we mean a 2-phospha-adamantyl group formed by the
15 combination of X¹ and X² together with Q² to which they are attached, a 2-phospha-adamantyl group formed by the combination of X³ and X⁴ together with Q¹ to which they are attached, a 2-phospha-adamantyl group formed by the combination of X⁵ and X⁶ together with Q³ to which they are
20 attached, a 2-phospha-adamantyl group formed by the combination of X⁷ and X⁸ together with Q⁴ to which they are attached and a 2-phospha-adamantyl group formed by the combination of X⁹ and X¹⁰ together with Q⁵ to which they are attached, wherein Q¹, Q², Q³, Q⁴ and Q⁵ is in the 2-
25 position of the adamantyl group of which it forms an integral part and each of Q¹, Q², Q³, Q⁴ and Q⁵ represents phosphorus.

The 2-phospha-tricyclo[3.3.1.1.{3,7}]decyl group (referred
30 to as 2-phospha-adamantyl group herein) may optionally comprise, beside hydrogen atoms, one or more substituents. Suitable substituents include those substituents as defined herein in respect of the adamantyl group. Highly

preferred substituents include lower alkyl, particularly unsubstituted C₁-C₈ alkyl, especially methyl, trifluoromethyl, -OR¹⁹ wherein R¹⁹ is as defined herein particularly unsubstituted C₁-C₈ alkyl or aryl, and 4-
5 dodecylphenyl. When the 2-phospha-adamantyl group includes more than one substituent, preferably each substituent is identical.

Preferably, the 2-phospha-adamantyl group is substituted
10 on one or more of the 1, 3, 5 or 7 positions with a substituent as defined herein. More preferably, the 2-phospha-adamantyl group is substituted on each of the 1, 3 and 5 positions. Suitably, such an arrangement means the phosphorous atom of the 2-phospha-adamantyl group is
15 bonded to carbon atoms in the adamantyl skeleton having no hydrogen atoms. Most preferably, the 2-phospha-adamantyl group is substituted on each of the 1, 3, 5 and 7 positions. When the 2-phospha-adamantyl group includes more than 1 substituent preferably each substituent is
20 identical. Especially preferred substituents are unsubstituted C₁-C₈ alkyl and trifluoromethyl, particularly unsubstituted C₁-C₈ alkyl such as methyl.

Preferably, the 2-phospha-adamantyl group includes
25 additional heteroatoms, other than the 2-phosphorous atom, in the 2-phospha-adamantyl skeleton. Suitable additional heteroatoms include oxygen and sulphur atoms, especially oxygen atoms. More preferably, the 2-phospha-adamantyl group includes one or more additional heteroatoms in the
30 6, 9 and 10 positions. Even more preferably, the 2-phospha-adamantyl group includes an additional heteroatom in each of the 6, 9 and 10 positions. Most preferably, when the 2-phospha-adamantyl group includes two or more

additional heteroatoms in the 2-phospha-adamantyl skeleton, each of the additional heteroatoms are identical. An especially preferred 2-phospha-adamantyl group, which may optionally be substituted with one or
5 more substituents as defined herein, includes an oxygen atom in each of the 6, 9 and 10 positions of the 2-phospha-adamantyl skeleton.

Highly preferred 2-phospha-adamantyl groups as defined
10 herein include 2-phospha-1,3,5,7-tetramethyl-6,9,10-trioxadamantyl group, 2-phospha-1,3,5-trimethyl-6,9,10-trioxadamantyl group, 2-phospha-1,3,5,7-tetra(trifluoromethyl)-6,9,10-trioxadamantyl group, and 2-phospha-1,3,5-tri(trifluoromethyl)-6,9,10-trioxadamantyl
15 group. Most preferably, the 2-phospha-adamantyl is selected from 2-phospha-1,3,5,7-tetramethyl-6,9,10-trioxadamantyl group or 2-phospha-1,3,5-trimethyl-6,9,10-trioxadamantyl group.

20 Preferably, when more than one 2-phospha-adamantyl group is present in a compound of formula I, each 2-phospha-adamantyl group is identical.

The term congressyl when used herein means a congressyl
25 group (also known as diamantyl group) which may be bonded to Q^1 , Q^2 , Q^3 , Q^4 and Q^5 respectively. Preferably, Q^1 and Q^2 , and Q^3 , Q^4 and Q^5 , when present, is bonded to one of the tertiary carbon atoms of the congressyl groups. Suitably, when the congressyl group is unsubstituted, Q^1
30 and Q^2 , and Q^3 , Q^4 and Q^5 when present, are preferably bonded to the 1-position of one or more congressyl groups.

The congressyl group may optionally comprise, beside hydrogen atoms, one or more substituents. Suitable substituents include those substituents as defined herein in respect of the adamantyl group. Highly preferred substituents include unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl groups, particularly methyl, and trifluoromethyl. Most preferably, the congressyl group is unsubstituted and comprises hydrogen atoms only.

10 Preferably, when more than one congressyl group is present in a compound of formula I, each congressyl group is identical.

Preferably, where one or more ring systems of formula Ia, Ib, Ic, Id or Ie are present in a compound of formula I, R⁵⁰ to R⁵³ each independently represent lower alkyl, aryl or Het, which groups are optionally substituted and/or terminated as defined herein. Such an arrangement means Q², Q¹, Q³, Q⁴ and Q⁵ of the ring system of formula Ia to Ie, respectively, is not bonded to a carbon atom bearing a hydrogen atom. Even more preferably, R⁵⁰ to R⁵³ each independently represent optionally substituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, preferably non-substituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, phenyl optionally substituted with non-substituted C₁-C₆ alkyl or OR¹⁹ where R¹⁹ represents non-substituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, or trifluoromethyl. Even more preferably R⁵⁰ to R⁵³ each represent the same group as defined herein, particularly non-substituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, especially methyl.

30 Preferably, where one or more ring system of formula Ia to Ie are present in a compound of formula I, R⁴⁹ and R⁵⁴ each independently represent optionally substituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, preferably non-substituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, phenyl

optionally substituted with non-substituted C₁-C₆ alkyl or OR¹⁹ where R¹⁹ represents non-substituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, trifluoromethyl or hydrogen. More preferably, R⁴⁹ and R⁵⁴ represent the same group as defined herein, especially
5 hydrogen.

Preferably, where one or more ring systems of formula Ia to Ie are present in a compound of formula I, Y¹ to Y⁵ are identical. Most preferably, each of Y¹ to Y⁵ represents
10 oxygen. Preferably, where more than one ring system of formula Ia to Ie is present in a compound of formula I, each such ring system is identical.

Preferred embodiments of the present invention include
15 those wherein:

X¹ represents CR¹(R²)(R³), X² represents CR⁴(R⁵)(R⁶), X³ represents CR⁷(R⁸)(R⁹) and X⁴ represents CR¹⁰(R¹¹)(R¹²);

20 X¹ represents CR¹(R²)(R³), X² represents adamantyl, X³ represents CR⁷(R⁸)(R⁹) and X⁴ represents adamantyl;

X¹ represents CR¹(R²)(R³), X² represents congressyl, X³ represents CR⁷(R⁸)(R⁹) and X⁴ represents congressyl;

25

X¹ represents CR¹(R²)(R³), X² represents CR⁴(R⁵)(R⁶), and X³ and X⁴ together with Q¹ to which they are attached form a ring system of formula Ib or a 2-phospha-adamantyl group;

30 X¹ represents CR¹(R²)(R³), X² represents adamantyl, X³ and X⁴ together with Q¹ to which they are attached form a ring system of formula Ib or a 2-phospha-adamantyl group;

X^1 represents $CR^1(R^2)(R^3)$, X^2 represents congressyl, X^3 and X^4 together with Q^1 to which they are attached form a ring system of formula Ib or a 2-phospha-adamantyl group;

5. X^1 to X^4 each independently represent adamantyl;

X^1 to X^4 each independently represent congressyl;

X^1 and X^2 each independently represent adamantyl and X^3 and
10 X^4 each independently represent congressyl;

X^1 and X^3 independently represent adamantyl and X^2 and X^4
independently represent congressyl;

15 X^1 and X^2 independently represent adamantyl, X^3 represents $CR^7(R^8)(R^9)$ and X^4 represents $CR^{10}(R^{11})(R^{12})$;

X^1 and X^2 independently represent congressyl, X^3 represents $CR^7(R^8)(R^9)$ and X^4 represents $CR^{10}(R^{11})(R^{12})$;

20

X^1 and X^2 independently represent adamantyl, and X^3 and X^4
together with Q^1 to which they are attached form a ring
system of formula Ib or a 2-phospha-adamantyl group;

25 X^1 and X^2 independently represent congressyl, and X^3 and X^4
together with Q^1 to which they are attached form a ring
system of formula Ib or a 2-phospha-adamantyl group;

X^1 and X^2 together with Q^2 to which they are attached form
30 a ring system of formula Ia, and X^3 and X^4 together with Q^1
to which they are attached form a ring system of formula
Ib;

X^1 and X^2 together with Q^2 to which they are attached form a 2-phospha-adamantyl group, and X^3 and X^4 together with Q^1 to which they are attached form a 2-phospha-adamantyl group;

5

Highly preferred embodiments of the present invention include those wherein:

X^1 represents $CR^1(R^2)(R^3)$, X^2 represents $CR^4(R^5)(R^6)$, X^3 represents $CR^7(R^8)(R^9)$ and X^4 represents $CR^{10}(R^{11})(R^{12})$;

10

X^1 represents $CR^1(R^2)(R^3)$, X^2 represents adamantyl, X^3 represents $CR^7(R^8)(R^9)$ and X^4 represents adamantyl;

X^1 represents $CR^1(R^2)(R^3)$, X^2 represents congressyl, X^3 represents $CR^7(R^8)(R^9)$ and X^4 represents congressyl;

15

X^1 to X^4 each independently represent adamantyl;

X^1 to X^4 each independently represent congressyl;

20

X^1 and X^2 together with Q^2 to which they are attached form a ring system of formula Ia, and X^3 and X^4 together with Q^1 to which they are attached form a ring system of formula Ib;

25

X^1 and X^2 together with Q^2 to which they are attached form a 2-phospha-adamantyl group, and X^3 and X^4 together with Q^1 to which they are attached form a 2-phospha-adamantyl group;

30

Preferably in a compound of formula I, X^1 is identical to X^3 and X^2 is identical to X^4 . More preferably, X^1 is

identical to X^3 and X^5 , X^7 and X^9 when present, and X^2 is identical to X^4 and X^6 , X^8 and X^{10} when present. Even more preferably, X^1 to X^4 are identical. Most preferably, X^1 to X^4 are identical to each of X^6 to X^{10} when present.

5

Preferably, in the compound of formula I, X^1 and X^2 represent identical substituents, X^3 and X^4 represent identical substituents, X^5 and X^6 (when present) represent identical substituents, X^7 and X^8 (when present) represent
10 identical substituents, and X^9 and X^{10} (when present) represent identical substituents.

Preferably, in a compound of formula I, K represents $-A_3-Q^3(X^5)X^6$, hydrogen, lower alkyl, $-CF_3$, phenyl or lower
15 alkyl phenyl. More preferably, K represents $-A_3-Q^3(X^5)X^6$, hydrogen, unsubstituted C_1-C_6 alkyl, unsubstituted phenyl, trifluoromethyl or C_1-C_6 alkyl phenyl.

In a particular preferred embodiment K in a compound of
20 formula I represents hydrogen.

In an alternative embodiment where K does not represent hydrogen, K represents $-A_3-Q^3(X^5)X^6$. Preferably, X^5 is identical to X^3 or X^1 , and X^6 is identical to X^2 or X^4 .
25 More preferably, X^5 is identical to both X^3 and X^1 , and X^6 is identical to both X^2 and X^4 . Even more preferably, $-A_3-Q^3(X^5)X^6$ is identical to either $-A_1-Q^2(X^1)X^2$ or $-A_2-Q^1(X^3)X^4$. Most preferably, $-A_3-Q^3(X^5)X^6$ is identical to both $-A_1-Q^2(X^1)X^2$ and $-A_2-Q^1(X^3)X^4$.

30

Most preferably, K represents hydrogen in a compound of formula I.

Preferably, in the compound of formula I, D represents $-A_4-Q^4(X^7)X^8$, hydrogen, lower alkyl, CF_3 , phenyl or lower alkylphenyl, and E represents $-A_5-Q^5(X^9)X^{10}$, hydrogen, lower alkyl, CF_3 , phenyl or lower alkylphenyl, or D and E together with the carbons of the cyclopentadienyl ring to which they are attached form an optionally substituted phenyl ring. More preferably, D represents $-A_4-Q^4(X^7)X^8$, hydrogen, phenyl, C_1-C_6 alkylphenyl, unsubstituted C_1-C_6 alkyl, such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl and hexyl, or CF_3 ; E represents $-A_5-Q^5(X^9)X^{10}$, hydrogen, phenyl, C_1-C_6 alkylphenyl, unsubstituted C_1-C_6 alkyl such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl and hexyl, or $-CF_3$; or both D and E together with the carbon atoms of the cyclopentadienyl ring to which they are attached form a phenyl ring which is optionally substituted with one or more groups selected from phenyl, C_1-C_6 alkylphenyl, unsubstituted C_1-C_6 alkyl or $-CF_3$.

Suitably, when D and E together with the carbon atoms of the cyclopentadienyl ring to which they are attached form an optionally substituted phenyl ring, the metal M or cation thereof is attached to an indenyl ring system.

In a particular preferred embodiment, D in a compound of formula I, represents hydrogen.

In an alternative embodiment where D does not represent hydrogen, D represents $-A_4-Q^4(X^7)X^8$. Preferably X^8 is identical to X^4 or X^2 , and X^7 is identical to X^1 or X^3 . More preferably, X^8 is identical to both X^4 and X^2 , and X^7 is identical to X^1 and X^3 . Even more preferably, $-A_4-Q^4(X^7)X^8$ is identical to either $-A_1-Q^2(X^1)X^2$ or $-A_2-Q^1(X^3)X^4$.

Most preferably, $-A_4-Q^4(X^7)X^8$ is identical to both $-A_2-Q^1(X^3)X^4$, and $-A_3-Q^3(X^5)X^6$ if present.

In a particular preferred embodiment, E in a compound of
5 formula I represents hydrogen.

In an alternative embodiment where E does not represent hydrogen, E represents $-A_5-Q^5(X^9)X^{10}$. Preferably X^{10} is identical to X^4 or X^2 , and X^9 is identical to X^1 or X^3 .
10 More preferably, X^{10} is identical to both X^4 and X^2 , and X^9 is identical to X^1 and X^3 . Even more preferably, $-A_5-Q^5(X^9)X^{10}$ is identical to either $-A_1-Q^2(X^1)X^2$ or $-A_2-Q^1(X^3)X^4$. Most preferably, $-A_5-Q^5(X^9)X^{10}$ is identical to both $-A_1-Q^2(X^1)X^2$ and $-A_2-Q^1(X^3)X^4$, and $-A_3-Q^3(X^5)X^6$ and $-A_4-Q^4(X^7)X^8$ if
15 present.

Preferably, in the compound of formula I, when D and E together with the carbon atoms of the cyclopentadienyl ring to which they are attached do not form an optionally
20 substituted phenyl ring, each of K, D and E represent an identical substituent.

In an alternative preferred embodiment, D and E together with the carbons of the cyclopentadienyl ring to which
25 they are attached form an unsubstituted phenyl ring.

Highly preferred embodiments of compounds of formula I include those wherein:

30 K, D and E are identical substituents as defined herein, particularly where K, D and E represent hydrogen;

K represents hydrogen, and D and E together with the carbons of the cyclopentadienyl ring to which they are attached form an unsubstituted phenyl ring;

- 5 K represents $-A_3-Q^3(X^5)X^6$ as defined herein and both D and E represent H;

K represents $-A_3-Q^3(X^5)X^6$ as defined herein and D and E together with the carbon atoms of the cyclopentadienyl
10 ring to which they are attached form an unsubstituted phenyl ring;

K represents $-A_3-Q^3(X^5)X^6$, D represents $-A_4-Q^4(X^7)X^8$ and E represents $-A_5-Q^5(X^9)X^{10}$.

15

Especially preferred compounds of formula I include those where both D and E represent hydrogen or D and E together with the carbon atoms of the cyclopentadienyl ring to which they are attached form an unsubstituted phenyl ring,
20 particularly those compounds where both D and E represent hydrogen.

Preferably, in the compound of formula I, A_1 and A_2 , and A_3 , A_4 and A_5 (when present), each independently represent
25 C_1 to C_6 alkylene which is optionally substituted as defined herein, for example with lower alkyl groups. Suitably, A_1 and A_2 , and A_3 , A_4 and A_5 (when present) may include a chiral carbon atom. Preferably, the lower alkylene groups which A_1 to A_5 may represent are non-
30 substituted. A particular preferred lower alkylene, which A_1 to A_5 may independently represent, is $-CH_2-$ or $-C_2H_4-$. Most preferably, each of A_1 and A_2 , and A_3 , A_4 and A_5 (when

present), represent the same lower alkylene as defined herein, particularly $-\text{CH}_2-$.

In the compound of formula I, preferably each Q^1 and Q^2 ,
5 and Q^3 , Q^4 and Q^5 (when present) are the same. Most preferably, each Q^1 and Q^2 , and Q^3 , Q^4 and Q^5 (when present), represents phosphorus.

It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that
10 the compounds of formula I (referred to as (b) above) may function as ligands that coordinate with the Group VIIIB metal or compound thereof (referred to as (a) above) to form the compounds of the invention. Typically, the Group VIIIB metal or compound thereof (a) coordinates to the one
15 or more phosphorus, arsenic and/or antimony atoms of the compound of formula I. It will be appreciated that the compounds of formula I may be referred to broadly as "metallocenes".

20 Suitably, when $n = 1$ and L_1 represents an optionally substituted cyclopentadienyl or indenyl group, the compounds of formula I may contain either two cyclopentadienyl rings, two indenyl rings or one indenyl and one cyclopentadienyl ring (each of which ring systems
25 may optionally be substituted as described herein). Such compounds may be referred to as "sandwich compounds" as the metal M or metal cation thereof is sandwiched by the two ring systems. The respective cyclopentadienyl and/or indenyl ring systems may be substantially coplanar with
30 respect to each other or they may be tilted with respect to each other (commonly referred to as bent metallocenes).

Alternatively, when $n = 1$ and L_1 represents aryl, the compounds of the invention may contain either one cyclopentadienyl or one indenyl ring (each of which ring systems may optionally be substituted as described herein) and one aryl ring which is optionally substituted as defined herein. Suitably, when $n = 1$ and L_1 represents aryl then the metal M of the compounds of formula I as defined herein is typically in the form of the metal cation.

10

In a particularly preferred embodiment of the present invention, in a compound of formula I, $n = 1$, L_1 is as defined herein and $m = 0$.

15 Preferably, when $n = 1$ in the compound of formula I, L_1 represents cyclopentadienyl, indenyl or aryl ring each of which rings are optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from hydrogen, lower alkyl, halo, cyano, nitro, $-OR^{19}$, $-OC(O)R^{20}$, $-C(O)R^{21}$, $-C(O)OR^{22}$,
20 $-N(R^{23})R^{24}$, $-C(O)N(R^{25})R^{26}$, $-C(S)(R^{27})R^{28}$, $-SR^{29}$, $-C(O)SR^{30}$, $-CF_3$ or ferrocenyl (by which we mean the cyclopentadienyl, indenyl or aryl ring which L_1 may represent is bonded directly to the cyclopentadienyl ring of the ferrocenyl group), wherein R^{19} to R^{30} is as defined herein. More
25 preferably, if the cyclopentadienyl, indenyl or aryl ring which L_1 may represent is substituted it is preferably substituted with one or more substituents selected from unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, halo, cyano, $-OR^{19}$, $-OC(O)R^{20}$, $-C(O)R^{21}$, $-C(O)OR^{22}$, $-N(R^{23})R^{24}$ where R^{19} , R^{20} , R^{21} , R^{22} , R^{23}
30 and R^{24} each independently represent hydrogen or C_1 - C_6 alkyl. Even more preferably, if the cyclopentadienyl, indenyl or aryl ring which L_1 may represent is

substituted, it is preferably substituted with one or more substituents selected from unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl.

Preferably, when $n = 1$, L₁ represents cyclopentadienyl, indenyl, phenyl or naphthyl optionally substituted as defined herein. Preferably, the cyclopentadienyl, indenyl, phenyl or naphthyl groups are unsubstituted. More preferably, L₁ represents cyclopentadienyl, indenyl or phenyl, each of which rings are unsubstituted. Most preferably, L₁ represents unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl.

Alternatively, when $n = 0$, the compounds of the invention contain only one cyclopentadienyl or indenyl ring (each of which ring systems may optionally be substituted as described herein). Such compounds may be referred to as "half sandwich compounds". Preferably, when $n = 0$ then m represents 1 to 5 so that the metal M of the compounds of formula I has an 18 electron count. In other words, when metal M of the compounds of formula I is iron, the total number of electrons contributed by the ligands L₂ is typically five.

In a particularly preferred alternative embodiment of the present invention, in a compound of formula I, $n = 0$, L₂ is as defined herein and $m = 3$ or 4, particularly 3.

Preferably, when n is equal to zero and m is not equal to zero in a compound of formula I, L₂ represents one or more ligands each of which are independently selected from lower alkyl, halo, -CO, -P(R⁴³)(R⁴⁴)R⁴⁵ or -N(R⁴⁶)(R⁴⁷)R⁴⁸. More preferably, L₂ represents one or more ligands each of which are independently selected from unsubstituted C₁ to C₄ alkyl, halo, particularly chloro, -CO, -P(R⁴³)(R⁴⁴)R⁴⁵ or

-N(R⁴⁶)(R⁴⁷)R⁴⁸, wherein R⁴³ to R⁴⁸ are independently selected from hydrogen, unsubstituted C₁ to C₆ alkyl or aryl, such as phenyl.

5 Suitably, the metal M or metal cation thereof in the compounds of formula I is typically bonded to the cyclopentadienyl ring(s), the cyclopentadienyl moiety of the indenyl ring(s) if present, the aryl ring if present, and/or the ligands L₂ if present. Typically, the
10 cyclopentadienyl ring or the cyclopentadienyl moiety of the indenyl ring exhibits a pentahapto bonding mode with the metal; however other bonding modes between the cyclopentadienyl ring or cyclopentadienyl moiety of the indenyl ring and the metal, such as trihapto coordination,
15 are also embraced by the scope of the present invention.

Most preferably, in a compound of formula I, n = 1, m = 0 and L₁ is defined herein, particularly unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl.

20

By the term "M represents a Group VIB or VIIIB metal" in a compound of formula I we include metals such as Cr, Mo, W, Fe, Co, Ni, Ru and Rh. For the avoidance of doubt, references to Group VIB or VIIIB metals herein include
25 metals of Groups 6, 8, 9 and 10 in the modern periodic table nomenclature.

By the term "metal cation thereof" we mean that the Group VIB or VIIIB metal (M) in the compound of formula I as
30 defined herein has a positive charge. Suitably, the metal cation may be in the form of a salt or may comprise weakly coordinated anions derived from halo, nitric acid; sulphuric acid; lower alkanoic (up to C₁₂) acids such as

acetic acid and propionic acid; sulphonic acids such as methane sulphononic acid, chlorosulphonic acid, fluorosulphonic acid, trifluoromethane sulphononic acid, benzene sulphononic acid, naphthalene sulphononic acid, 5 toluene sulphononic acid, e.g. p-toluene sulphononic acid, t-butyl sulphononic acid, and 2-hydroxypropane sulphononic acid; sulphonated ion exchange resins; perhalic acid such as perchloric acid; perfluorinated carboxylic acid such as trichloroacetic acid and trifluoroacetic acid; 10 orthophosphoric acid; phosphonic acid such as benzene phosphonic acid; and acids derived from interactions between Lewis acids and Broensted acids. Other sources which may provide suitable anions include the tetraphenyl borate derivatives.

15

Preferably M represents a Group VIB or VIIIB metal. In other words the total electron count for the metal M is 18.

20 Preferably, in the compound of formula I, M represents Cr, Mo, Fe, Co or Ru, or a metal cation thereof. Even more preferably, M represents Cr, Fe, Co or Ru or a metal cation thereof. Most preferably, M is selected from a Group VIIIB metal or metal cation thereof. An especially 25 preferred Group VIIIB metal is Fe. Although the metal M as defined herein may be in a cationic form, preferably it carries essentially no residual charge due to coordination with L_1 and/or L_2 as defined herein.

30 The term "aryl" when used herein, includes six- to ten-membered carbocyclic aromatic groups, such as phenyl and naphthyl, which groups are optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from aryl, lower alkyl

(which alkyl group may itself be optionally substituted or terminated as defined below), Het, halo, cyano, nitro, -OR¹⁹, -OC(O)R²⁰, -C(O)R²¹, -C(O)OR²², -N(R²³)R²⁴, -C(O)N(R²⁵)R²⁶, -SR²⁹, -C(O)SR³⁰ or -C(S)N(R²⁷)R²⁸ wherein R¹⁹ to R³⁰ each independently represent hydrogen, aryl or lower alkyl (which alkyl group may itself be optionally substituted or terminated as defined below). Preferred aryl groups which k, D, E, R¹ to R⁵⁵ and L₁ may represent and which adamantyl, 2-phospha-adamantyl, congressyl and lower alkyl may be substituted include phenyl which is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from C₁-C₆ alkyl (which alkyl group itself may be optionally substituted or terminated as defined below), OR¹⁹, R¹⁹, halo and NR²³(R²⁴), where R¹⁹, R²³ and R²⁴ independently represent hydrogen or lower alkyl. Further preferred aryl groups include phenyl which is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, OR¹⁹ wherein R¹⁹ represents hydrogen or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, particularly unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl.

The term "Het", when used herein, includes four- to twelve-membered, preferably four- to ten-membered ring systems, which rings contain one or more heteroatoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen, sulfur and mixtures thereof, and which rings contain one or more double bonds or be non-aromatic, partly aromatic or wholly aromatic in character. The ring systems may be monocyclic, bicyclic or fused. Each "Het" group identified herein is optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from halo, cyano, nitro, oxo, lower alkyl (which alkyl group may itself be optionally substituted or terminated as defined below) -OR¹⁹, -OC(O)R²⁰, -C(O)R²¹, -C(O)OR²²,

-N(R²³)R²⁴, -C(O)N(R²⁵)R²⁶, -SR²⁹, -C(O)SR³⁰ or -C(S)N(R²⁷)R²⁸ wherein R¹⁹ to R³⁰ each independently represent hydrogen, aryl or lower alkyl (which alkyl group itself may be optionally substituted or terminated as defined below).

5 The term "Het" thus includes groups such as optionally substituted azetidiny, pyrrolidinyl, imidazolyl, indolyl, furanyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, oxadiazolyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, triazolyl, oxatriazolyl, thiatriazolyl, pyridazinyl, morpholinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl,
10 quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, piperidinyl, pyrazolyl and piperazinyl. Substitution at Het may be at a carbon atom of the Het ring or, where appropriate, at one or more of the heteroatoms.

15 "Het" groups may also be in the form of an N oxide.

The term "lower alkyl" when used herein, means C₁ to C₁₀ alkyl and includes methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl and heptyl groups. Unless otherwise specified, alkyl
20 groups may, when there is a sufficient number of carbon atoms, be linear or branched, be saturated or unsaturated, be cyclic, acyclic or part cyclic/acyclic, and/or be substituted or terminated by one or more substituents selected from halo, cyano, nitro, -OR¹⁹, -OC(O)R²⁰,
25 -C(O)R²¹, -C(O)OR²², -N(R²³)R²⁴, -C(O)N(R²⁵)R²⁶, -SR²⁹, -C(O)SR³⁰, -C(S)N(R²⁷)R²⁸, aryl or Het, wherein R¹⁹ to R³⁰ each independently represent hydrogen, aryl or lower alkyl, and/or be interrupted by one or more oxygen or sulfur atoms, or by silano or dialkylsilicon groups.

30

Lower alkyl groups which R¹ to R⁶², K, D, E and L₂ may represent and which aryl, Het and L₁ may be substituted, may, when there is a sufficient number of carbon atoms, be

linear or branched, be saturated or unsaturated, be cyclic, acyclic or part cyclic/acyclic, and/or be interrupted by one or more of oxygen or sulfur atoms, or by silano or dialkylsilicon groups, and/or be substituted
5 by one or more substituents selected from halo, cyano, nitro, $-OR^{19}$, $-OC(O)R^{20}$, $-C(O)R^{21}$, $-C(O)OR^{22}$, $-N(R^{23})R^{24}$, $-C(O)N(R^{25})R^{26}$, $-SR^{29}$, $-C(O)SR^{30}$, $-C(S)N(R^{27})R^{28}$, aryl or Het wherein R^{19} to R^{30} each independently represent hydrogen, aryl or lower alkyl.

10

Similarly, the term "lower alkylene" which A_1 and A_2 , and A_3 , A_4 and A_5 (when present), represent in a compound of formula I, when used herein, includes C_1 to C_{10} groups which can be bonded at two places on the group and is
15 otherwise defined in the same way as "lower alkyl".

Halo groups, which L_2 may represent and with which the above-mentioned groups may be substituted or terminated, include fluoro, chloro, bromo and iodo.

20

Where a compound of the formula (I) contains an alkenyl group, cis (E) and trans (Z) isomerism may also occur. The present invention includes the individual stereoisomers of the compounds of formula (I) and, where appropriate, the
25 individual tautomeric forms thereof, together with mixtures thereof. Separation of diastereoisomers or cis and trans isomers may be achieved by conventional techniques, e.g. by fractional crystallisation, chromatography or H.P.L.C. of a stereoisomeric mixture of
30 a compound of the formula (I) or a suitable salt or derivative thereof. An individual enantiomer of a compound of the formula (I) may also be prepared from a corresponding optically pure intermediate or by

resolution, such as by H.P.L.C. of the corresponding racemate using a suitable chiral support or by fractional crystallisation of the diastereoisomeric salts formed by reaction of the corresponding racemate with a suitable
5 optically active acid or base, as appropriate.

All stereoisomers are included within the scope of the invention.

10 Suitable Group VIIIIB metals or a compound thereof which may be combined with a compound of formula I thereby forming the compounds of the invention include cobalt, nickel, palladium, rhodium and platinum. Preferably, the Group VIIIIB metal is palladium or a compound thereof.

15 Suitable compounds of such Group VIIIIB metals include salts of such metals with, or compounds comprising weakly coordinated anions derived from, nitric acid; sulphuric acid; lower alkanoic (up to C₁₂) acids such as acetic acid and propionic acid; sulphonic acids such as methane
20 sulphonic acid, chlorosulphonic acid, fluorosulphonic acid, trifluoromethane sulphonic acid, benzene sulphonic acid, naphthalene sulphonic acid, toluene sulphonic acid, e.g. p-toluene sulphonic acid, t-butyl sulphonic acid, and 2-hydroxypropane sulphonic acid; sulphonated ion exchange
25 resins; perhalic acid such as perchloric acid; perfluorinated carboxylic acid such as trichloroacetic acid and trifluoroacetic acid; orthophosphoric acid; phosphonic acid such as benzene phosphonic acid; and acids derived from interactions between Lewis acids and
30 Brønsted acids. Other sources, which may provide suitable anions, include the tetraphenyl borate derivatives. Additionally, zero valent palladium with labile ligands e.g. tri(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium may be used.

Preferably, zero valent Group VIIIB metals with labile ligands are employed.

Suitably, the compounds of the invention when employed to
5 catalyse the carbonylation of ethylenically unsaturated
compounds include a source of anions. Conveniently, the
source of anions may be derived by combining a Group VIIIB
compound thereof as described in the preceding paragraph
with a compound of formula I. Alternatively, or
10 additionally, a separate source of anions as mentioned
above may be added to the compounds of the present
invention. Preferably, the source of anions are derived
from an acid having a pKa less than 4, more preferably a
pKa less than 3, as measured at 18°C in an aqueous
15 solution.

Especially preferred compounds of formula I include those
wherein:

- 20 (1) X^1 represents $CR^1(R^2)(R^3)$, X^2 represents $CR^4(R^5)(R^6)$,
 X^3 represents $CR^7(R^8)(R^9)$, X^4 represents $CR^{10}(R^{11})(R^{12})$,
wherein each of R^1 to R^{12} independently represents
unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl or trifluoromethyl,
particularly where each of R^1 to R^{12} is identical,
25 especially where each of R^1 to R^{12} represents
unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, particularly methyl;
 A_1 and A_2 are the same and represent $-CH_2-$;
 K , D and E are the same and represent hydrogen or
unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, particularly hydrogen;
30 Q^1 and Q^2 both represent phosphorus;
 M represents Fe;

$n = 1$ and L_1 represents cyclopentadienyl, particularly unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl, and $m = 0$.

5 (2) X^1 represents $CR^1(R^2)(R^3)$, X^2 represents $CR^4(R^5)(R^6)$, X^3 represents $CR^7(R^8)(R^9)$, X^4 represents $CR^{10}(R^{11})(R^{12})$; K represents $-CH_2-Q^3(X^5)X^6$ wherein X^5 represents $CR^{13}(R^{14})(R^{15})$ and X^6 represents $CR^{16}(R^{17})(R^{18})$; each of R^1 to R^{18} independently represent
 10 unsubstituted C_1-C_6 alkyl or trifluoromethyl, particularly where each of R^1 to R^{18} is identical, especially where each of R^1 to R^{18} represents unsubstituted C_1-C_6 alkyl, particularly methyl; A_1 and A_2 are the same and represent $-CH_2-$;
 15 Q^1 , Q^2 and Q^3 each represent phosphorus; D and E are the same and represent hydrogen or unsubstituted C_1-C_6 alkyl, particularly hydrogen; M represents Fe;
 $n = 1$ and L_1 represents cyclopentadienyl,
 20 particularly unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl, and $m = 0$.

(3) X^1 represents $CR^1(R^2)(R^3)$, X^2 represents $CR^4(R^5)(R^6)$, X^3 represents $CR^7(R^8)(R^9)$, X^4 represents $CR^{10}(R^{11})(R^{12})$;
 25 K represents $-CH_2-Q^3(X^5)X^6$ wherein X^5 represents $CR^{13}(R^{14})(R^{15})$ and X^6 represents $CR^{16}(R^{17})(R^{18})$; each of R^1 to R^{18} independently represent unsubstituted C_1-C_6 alkyl or trifluoromethyl, particularly where each of R^1 to R^{18} is identical, especially where each of R^1 to R^{18} represents
 30 unsubstituted C_1-C_6 alkyl, particularly methyl; A_1 and A_2 are the same and represent $-CH_2-$; Q^1 , Q^2 and Q^3 each represent phosphorus;

D and E together with the carbon atoms of the cyclopentadienyl ring to which they are attached form an unsubstituted phenyl ring;

M represents Fe;

5 n = 1 and L₁ represents cyclopentadienyl, particularly unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl, and m = 0.

10 (4) X¹ represents CR¹(R²)(R³), X² represents CR⁴(R⁵)(R⁶), X³ represents CR⁷(R⁸)(R⁹), X⁴ represents CR¹⁰(R¹¹)(R¹²), wherein each of R¹ to R¹² independently represent unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl or trifluoromethyl, particularly where each of R¹ to R¹² is identical, especially where each of R¹ to R¹² represents
15 unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, particularly methyl;

A₁ and A₂ are the same and represent -CH₂-;

Q¹ and Q² both represent phosphorus;

K represents hydrogen or C₁-C₆ alkyl, particularly hydrogen;

20 D and E together with the carbon atoms of the cyclopentadienyl ring to which they are attached form an unsubstituted phenyl ring;

M represents Fe;

25 n = 1 and L₁ represents cyclopentadienyl, particularly unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl, and m = 0.

30 (5) X¹ represents CR¹(R²)(R³), X² represents CR⁴(R⁵)(R⁶), X³ represents CR⁷(R⁸)(R⁹), X⁴ represents CR¹⁰(R¹¹)(R¹²); E represents -CH₂-Q⁵(X⁹)X¹⁰ wherein X⁹ represents CR³⁷(R³⁸)(R³⁹) and X¹⁰ represents CR⁴⁰(R⁴¹)(R⁴²); each of R¹ to R¹² and R³⁷ to R⁴² independently represent unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl or

trifluoromethyl, particularly where each of R^1 to R^{12} and R^{37} to R^{42} is identical, especially where each of R^1 to R^{12} and R^{37} to R^{42} represents unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, particularly methyl;

5 A_1 and A_2 are the same and represent $-CH_2-$;

Q^1 , Q^2 and Q^5 each represent phosphorus;

D and K are the same and represent hydrogen or unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, particularly hydrogen;

M represents Fe;

10 $n = 1$ and L_1 represents cyclopentadienyl, particularly unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl, and $m = 0$.

(6) X^1 represents $CR^1(R^2)(R^3)$, X^2 represents $CR^4(R^5)(R^6)$,
15 X^3 represents $CR^7(R^8)(R^9)$, X^4 represents $CR^{10}(R^{11})(R^{12})$;
 K represents $-CH_2-Q^3(X^5)X^6$ wherein X^5 represents $CR^{13}(R^{14})(R^{15})$ and X^6 represents $CR^{16}(R^{17})(R^{18})$;

D represents $-CH_2-Q^4(X^7)X^8$ wherein X^7 represents $CR^{31}(R^{32})(R^{33})$ and X^8 represents $CR^{34}(R^{35})(R^{36})$;

20 E represents $-CH_2-Q^5(X^9)X^{10}$ wherein X^9 represents $CR^{37}(R^{38})(R^{39})$ and X^{10} represents $CR^{40}(R^{41})(R^{42})$;

each of R^1 to R^{18} and R^{31} to R^{42} independently represent unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl or trifluoromethyl, particularly where each of R^1 to R^{18}
25 and R^{31} to R^{42} is identical, especially where each of R^1 to R^{18} and R^{31} to R^{42} represents unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, particularly methyl;

A_1 and A_2 are the same and represent $-CH_2-$;

Q^1 , Q^2 , Q^3 , Q^4 and Q^5 each represent phosphorus

30 M represents Fe;

$n = 1$ and L_1 represents cyclopentadienyl, particularly unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl, and $m = 0$.

- (7) X^1 , X^2 , X^3 and X^4 independently represent adamantyl, especially where X^1 to X^4 represent the same adamantyl group;
- 5 A_1 and A_2 are the same and represent $-\text{CH}_2-$;
 K , D and E are the same and represent hydrogen or unsubstituted $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl, particularly hydrogen;
 Q^1 and Q^2 both represent phosphorus;
 M represents Fe;
- 10 $n = 1$ and L_1 represents cyclopentadienyl, particularly unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl, and $m = 0$.
- (8) X^1 , X^2 , X^3 and X^4 independently represent adamantyl, especially where X^1 to X^4 represent the same adamantyl group;
- 15 K represents $-\text{CH}_2\text{-Q}^3(\text{X}^5)\text{X}^6$ wherein X^5 and X^6 independently represent adamantyl, especially where X^1 to X^6 represent the same adamantyl group;
- 20 A_1 and A_2 are the same and represent $-\text{CH}_2-$;
 Q^1 , Q^2 and Q^3 each represent phosphorus;
 D and E are the same and represent hydrogen or unsubstituted $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl, particularly hydrogen;
 M represents Fe;
- 25 $n = 1$ and L_1 represents cyclopentadienyl, particularly unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl, and $m = 0$.
- (9) X^1 , X^2 , X^3 and X^4 independently represent adamantyl, especially where X^1 to X^4 represent the same adamantyl group;
- 30

- K represents $-\text{CH}_2-\text{Q}^3(\text{X}^5)\text{X}^6$ wherein X^5 and X^6 independently represent adamantyl, especially where X^1 to X^6 represent the same adamantyl group;
 A_1 and A_2 are the same and represent $-\text{CH}_2-$;
5 Q^1 , Q^2 and Q^3 each represent phosphorus;
D and E together with the carbon atoms of the cyclopentadienyl ring to which they are attached form an unsubstituted phenyl ring;
M represents Fe;
10 $n = 1$ and L_1 represents cyclopentadienyl, particularly unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl, and $m = 0$.
- (10) X^1 , X^2 , X^3 and X^4 independently represent adamantyl, especially where X^1 to X^4 represent the same adamantyl group;
15 A_1 and A_2 are the same and represent $-\text{CH}_2-$;
 Q^1 and Q^2 both represent phosphorus;
K represents hydrogen or unsubstituted $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl, particularly hydrogen;
20 D and E together with the carbon atoms of the cyclopentadienyl ring to which they are attached form an unsubstituted phenyl ring;
M represents Fe;
25 $n = 1$ and L_1 represents cyclopentadienyl, particularly unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl, and $m = 0$.
- (11) X^1 , X^2 , X^3 and X^4 independently represent adamantyl;
30 K represents $-\text{CH}_2-\text{Q}^3(\text{X}^5)\text{X}^6$ wherein X^5 and X^6 independently represent adamantyl;
D represents $-\text{CH}_2-\text{Q}^4(\text{X}^7)\text{X}^8$ wherein X^7 and X^8 independently represents adamantyl;

E represents $-\text{CH}_2-\text{Q}^5(\text{X}^9)\text{X}^{10}$ wherein X^9 and X^{10} independently represents adamantyl, especially where X^1 to X^{10} represent the same adamantyl group;

A_1 and A_2 are the same and represent $-\text{CH}_2-$;

5 Q^1 , Q^2 , Q^3 , Q^4 and Q^5 each represent phosphorus;

M represents Fe;

$n = 1$ and L_1 represents cyclopentadienyl, particularly unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl, and $m = 0$.

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(12) X^1 and X^2 together with Q^2 to which they are attached represents 2-phospha-adamantyl;

X^3 and X^4 together with Q^1 to which they are attached represents 2-phospha-adamantyl;

15

A_1 and A_2 are the same and represent $-\text{CH}_2-$;

K, D and E are the same and represent hydrogen or unsubstituted C_1-C_6 alkyl, particularly hydrogen;

Q^1 and Q^2 both represent phosphorus;

M represents Fe;

20

$n = 1$ and L_1 represents cyclopentadienyl, particularly unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl, and $m = 0$.

25

(13) X^1 and X^2 together with Q^2 to which they are attached represents 2-phospha-adamantyl;

X^3 and X^4 together with Q^1 to which they are attached represents 2-phospha-adamantyl;

K represents $-\text{CH}_2-\text{Q}^3(\text{X}^5)\text{X}^6$ wherein X^5 and X^6 together with Q^3 to which they are attached represents 2-phospha-adamantyl;

30

A_1 and A_2 are the same and represent $-\text{CH}_2-$;

Q^1 , Q^2 and Q^3 each represent phosphorus;

D and E are the same and represent hydrogen or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, particularly hydrogen;

M represents Fe;

n = 1 and L₁ represents cyclopentadienyl, particularly unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl, and m = 0.

(14) X¹ and X² together with Q² to which they are attached represents 2-phospha-adamantyl;

X³ and X⁴ together with Q¹ to which they are attached represents 2-phospha-adamantyl;

K represents -CH₂-Q³(X⁵)X⁶ wherein X⁵ and X⁶ together with Q³ to which they are attached represents 2-phospha-adamantyl;

A₁ and A₂ are the same and represent -CH₂-;

Q¹, Q² and Q³ each represent phosphorus;

D and E together with the carbon atoms of the cyclopentadienyl ring to which they are attached form an unsubstituted phenyl ring;

M represents Fe;

n = 1 and L₁ represents cyclopentadienyl, particularly unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl, and m = 0.

(15) X¹ and X² together with Q² to which they are attached represents 2-phospha-adamantyl;

X³ and X⁴ together with Q¹ to which they are attached represents 2-phospha-adamantyl;

A₁ and A₂ are the same and represent -CH₂-;

Q¹ and Q² both represent phosphorus;

K represents hydrogen or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, particularly hydrogen;

D and E together with the carbon atoms of the cyclopentadienyl ring to which they are attached form an unsubstituted phenyl ring;

M represents Fe;

5 n = 1 and L₁ represents cyclopentadienyl, particularly unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl, and m = 0.

10 (16) X¹ and X² together with Q² to which they are attached represents 2-phospha-adamantyl;

X³ and X⁴ together with Q¹ to which they are attached represents 2-phospha-adamantyl;

15 K represents -CH₂-Q³(X⁵)X⁶ wherein X⁵ and X⁶ together with Q³ to which they are attached represents 2-phospha-adamantyl;

D represents -CH₂-Q⁴(X⁷)X⁸ wherein X⁷ and X⁸ together with Q⁴ to which they are attached represents 2-phospha-adamantyl;

20 E represents -CH₂-Q⁵(X⁹)X¹⁰ wherein X⁹ and X¹⁰ together with Q⁵ to which they are attached represents 2-phospha-adamantyl;

A₁ and A₂ are the same and represent -CH₂-;

Q¹, Q², Q³, Q⁴ and Q⁵ each represent phosphorus

M represents Fe;

25 n = 1 and L₁ represents cyclopentadienyl, particularly unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl, and m = 0.

30 (17) X¹ and X² together with Q² to which they are attached form a ring system of formula Ia, X³ and X⁴ together with Q¹ to which they are attached form a ring system of formula Ib, wherein Y¹ and Y² both represent oxygen, R⁵⁰ to R⁵³ are independently

selected from unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl or CF₃, and R⁴⁹ and R⁵⁴ represent hydrogen;

A₁ and A₂ are the same and represent -CH₂-;

K, D and E are the same and represent hydrogen or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, particularly hydrogen;

Q¹ and Q² both represent phosphorus;

M represents Fe;

n = 1 and L₁ represents cyclopentadienyl, particularly unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl (referred to as puc) and m = 0.

(18) X¹ and X² together with Q² to which they are attached form a ring system of formula Ia, X³ and X⁴ together with Q¹ to which they are attached form a ring system of formula Ib, wherein Y¹ and Y² both represent oxygen, R⁵⁰ to R⁵³ are independently selected from unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl or CF₃, and R⁴⁹ and R⁵⁴ represent hydrogen;

K represents -CH₂-Q³(X⁵)X⁶ wherein X⁵ and X⁶ together with Q³ to which they are attached form a ring system of formula Ic, wherein Y³ represents oxygen, R⁵⁰ to R⁵³ are independently selected from hydrogen, unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl or CF₃ and R⁴⁹ and R⁵⁴ represent hydrogen;

A₁ and A₂ are the same and represent -CH₂-;

Q¹, Q² and Q³ each represent phosphorus;

D and E are the same and represent hydrogen or C₁-C₆ alkyl, particularly hydrogen;

M represents Fe;

n = 1 and L₁ represents cyclopentadienyl, particularly unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl, and m = 0.

- (19) X^1 and X^2 together with Q^2 to which they are attached form a ring system of formula Ia, X^3 and X^4 together with Q^1 to which they are attached form a ring system of formula Ib, wherein Y^1 and Y^2 both represent oxygen, R^{50} to R^{53} are independently selected from unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl or CF_3 , and R^{49} and R^{54} represent hydrogen;
- K represents $-CH_2-Q^3(X^5)X^6$ wherein X^5 and X^6 together with Q^3 to which they are attached form a ring system of formula Ic, wherein Y^3 represents oxygen, R^{50} to R^{53} are independently selected from unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl or CF_3 , and R^{49} and R^{54} represent hydrogen;
- A_1 and A_2 are the same and represent $-CH_2-$;
- Q^1 , Q^2 and Q^3 each represent phosphorus;
- D and E together with the carbon atoms of the cyclopentadienyl ring to which they are attached form an unsubstituted phenyl ring;
- M represents Fe;
- $n = 1$ and L_1 represents cyclopentadienyl, particularly unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl, and $m = 0$.
- (20) X^1 and X^2 together with Q^2 to which they are attached form a ring system of formula Ia, X^3 and X^4 together with Q^1 to which they are attached form a ring system of formula Ib, wherein Y^1 and Y^2 both represent oxygen, R^{50} to R^{53} are independently selected from unsubstituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl or CF_3 , and R^{49} and R^{54} represent hydrogen;
- A_1 and A_2 are the same and represent $-CH_2-$;
- Q^1 and Q^2 both represent phosphorus;

K represents hydrogen or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, particularly hydrogen;

D and E together with the carbon atoms of the cyclopentadienyl ring to which they are attached form an unsubstituted phenyl ring;

M represents Fe;

n = 1 and L₁ represents cyclopentadienyl, particularly unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl, and m = 0.

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(21) X¹ and X² together with Q² to which they are attached form a ring system of formula Ia, X³ and X⁴ together with Q¹ to which they are attached form a ring system of formula Ib, wherein Y¹ and Y² both represent oxygen, R⁵⁰ to R⁵³ are independently selected from unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl or CF₃, and R⁴⁹ and R⁵⁴ represent hydrogen;

15

K represents -CH₂-Q³(X⁵)X⁶ wherein X⁵ and X⁶ together with Q³ to which they are attached form a ring system of formula Ic, wherein Y³ represents oxygen, R⁵⁰ to R⁵³ are independently selected from unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl or CF₃, and R⁴⁹ and R⁵⁴ represent hydrogen;

20

D represents -CH₂-Q⁴(X⁷)X⁸ wherein X⁷ and X⁸ together with Q⁴ to which they are attached form a ring system of formula Ic, wherein Y³ represents oxygen, R⁵⁰ to R⁵³ are independently selected from unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl or CF₃, and R⁴⁹ and R⁵⁴ represent hydrogen;

25

E represents -CH₂-Q⁵(X⁹)X¹⁰ wherein X⁹ and X¹⁰ together with Q⁵ to which they are attached form a ring system of formula Ie, wherein Y⁵ represents oxygen, and R⁵⁰ to R⁵³ are independently selected from

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unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl or CF₃, and R⁴⁹ and R⁵⁴ represent hydrogen;

A₁ and A₂ are the same and represent -CH₂-;

Q¹, Q², Q³, Q⁴ and Q⁵ each represent phosphorus;

5 M represents Fe;

n = 1 and L₁ represents cyclopentadienyl; particularly unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl, and m = 0.

10 (22) X¹, X², X³ and X⁴ independently represent congressyl, especially where X¹ to X⁴ represent the same congressyl group;

A₁ and A₂ are the same and represent -CH₂-;

15 K, D and E are the same and represent hydrogen or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, particularly hydrogen;

Q¹ and Q² both represent phosphorus;

M represents Fe;

20 n = 1 and L₁ represents cyclopentadienyl, particularly unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl, and m = 0.

(23) X¹, X², X³ and X⁴ independently represent congressyl, especially where X¹ to X⁴ represent the same congressyl group;

25 K represents -CH₂-Q³(X⁵)X⁶ wherein X⁵ and X⁶ independently represent congressyl, especially where X¹ to X⁶ represent the same congressyl group;

A₁ and A₂ are the same and represent -CH₂-;

Q¹, Q² and Q³ each represent phosphorus;

30 D and E are the same and represent hydrogen or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, particularly hydrogen;

M represents Fe;

$n = 1$ and L_1 represents cyclopentadienyl, particularly unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl, and $m = 0$.

5 (24) X^1 , X^2 , X^3 and X^4 independently represent congressyl, especially where X^1 to X^4 represent the same congressyl group;

K represents $-\text{CH}_2-\text{Q}^3(\text{X}^5)\text{X}^6$ wherein X^5 and X^6 independently represent congressyl, especially where
10 X^1 to X^6 represent the same congressyl group;

A_1 and A_2 are the same and represent $-\text{CH}_2-$;

Q^1 , Q^2 and Q^3 each represent phosphorus;

D and E together with the carbon atoms of the cyclopentadienyl ring to which they are attached
15 form an unsubstituted phenyl ring;

M represents Fe;

$n = 1$ and L_1 represents cyclopentadienyl, particularly unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl, and $m = 0$.

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(25) X^1 , X^2 , X^3 and X^4 independently represent congressyl, especially where X^1 to X^4 represent the same congressyl group;

A_1 and A_2 are the same and represent $-\text{CH}_2-$;

25 Q^1 and Q^2 both represent phosphorus;

K represents hydrogen or unsubstituted $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl, particularly hydrogen;

D and E together with the carbon atoms of the cyclopentadienyl ring to which they are attached
30 form an unsubstituted phenyl ring;

M represents Fe;

$n = 1$ and L_1 represents cyclopentadienyl, particularly unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl, and $m = 0$.

- 5 (26) X^1 , X^2 , X^3 and X^4 independently represent congressyl;
 K represents $-\text{CH}_2-\text{Q}^3(\text{X}^5)\text{X}^6$ wherein X^5 and X^6
independently represent congressyl;
 D represents $-\text{CH}_2-\text{Q}^4(\text{X}^7)\text{X}^8$ wherein X^7 and X^8
independently represents congressyl;
10 E represents $-\text{CH}_2-\text{Q}^5(\text{X}^9)\text{X}^{10}$ wherein X^9 and X^{10}
independently represents congressyl, especially
where X^1 to X^{10} represent the same congressyl group;
 A_1 and A_2 are the same and represent $-\text{CH}_2-$;
 Q^1 , Q^2 , Q^3 , Q^4 and Q^5 each represent phosphorus;
15 M represents Fe;
 $n = 1$ and L_1 represents cyclopentadienyl,
particularly unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl, and $m = 0$.
- 20 (27) X^1 and X^3 independently represent adamantyl,
especially where X^1 and X^3 represent the same
adamantyl group;
 X^2 represents $\text{CR}^4(\text{R}^5)(\text{R}^6)$ and X^4 represents
 $\text{CR}^{10}(\text{R}^{11})(\text{R}^{12})$ wherein each of R^4 , R^5 , R^6 , R^{10} , R^{11} and
25 R^{12} independently represent $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl or
trifluoromethyl, particularly where each of R^4 to R^6
and R^{10} to R^{12} is identical, especially where each of
 R^4 to R^6 and R^{10} to R^{12} represents unsubstituted $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$
alkyl, particularly methyl;
30 A_1 and A_2 are the same and represent $-\text{CH}_2-$;
 K , D and E are the same and represent hydrogen or
unsubstituted $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl, particularly hydrogen;
 Q^1 and Q^2 both represent phosphorus;

M represents Fe;

n = 1 and L₁ represents cyclopentadienyl, particularly unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl, and m = 0.

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(28) X¹ and X³ independently represent adamantyl, especially where X¹ and X³ represent the same adamantyl group;

10 K represents -CH₂-Q³(X⁵)X⁶ wherein X⁵ represents adamantyl, especially where X¹, X³ and X⁵ represent the same adamantyl group;

X² represents CR⁴(R⁵)(R⁶), X⁴ represents CR¹⁰(R¹¹)(R¹²), X⁶ represents CR¹⁶(R¹⁷)(R¹⁸), wherein each of R⁴ to R⁶, R¹⁰ to R¹² and R¹⁶ to R¹⁸ independently represent
15 unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl or trifluoromethyl, particularly where each of R⁴ to R⁶, R¹⁰ to R¹², and R¹⁶ to R¹⁸ is identical, especially where each of R⁴ to R⁶, R¹⁰ to R¹² and R¹⁶ to R¹⁸ represents unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, particularly methyl;

20 A₁ and A₂ are the same and represent -CH₂-;

Q¹, Q² and Q³ each represent phosphorus;

D and E are the same and represent hydrogen or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, particularly hydrogen;

M represents Fe;

25 n = 1 and L₁ represents cyclopentadienyl, particularly unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl, and m = 0.

(29) X¹ and X³ independently represent adamantyl,
30 especially where X¹ and X³ represent the same adamantyl group;

K represents $-\text{CH}_2-\text{Q}^3(\text{X}^5)\text{X}^6$ wherein X^5 represents adamantyl, especially where X^1 , X^3 and X^5 represent the same adamantyl group;

X^2 represents $\text{CR}^4(\text{R}^5)(\text{R}^6)$, X^4 represents $\text{CR}^{10}(\text{R}^{11})(\text{R}^{12})$,
 5 X^6 represents $\text{CR}^{16}(\text{R}^{17})(\text{R}^{18})$, wherein each of R^4 to R^6 , R^{10} to R^{12} and R^{16} to R^{18} independently represent unsubstituted $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl or trifluoromethyl, particularly where each of R^4 to R^6 , R^{10} to R^{12} , and R^{16} to R^{18} is identical, especially where each of R^4
 10 to R^6 , R^{10} to R^{12} and R^{16} to R^{18} represents unsubstituted $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl, particularly methyl;

A_1 and A_2 are the same and represent $-\text{CH}_2-$;

Q^1 , Q^2 and Q^3 each represent phosphorus;

D and E together with the carbon atoms of the
 15 cyclopentadienyl ring to which they are attached form an unsubstituted phenyl ring;

M represents Fe;

$n = 1$ and L_1 represents cyclopentadienyl,
 20 particularly unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl, and $m = 0$.

(30) X^1 and X^3 independently represent adamantyl, especially where X^1 and X^3 represent the same adamantyl group;

X^2 represents $\text{CR}^4(\text{R}^5)(\text{R}^6)$ and X^4 represents $\text{CR}^{10}(\text{R}^{11})(\text{R}^{12})$ wherein each of R^4 , R^5 , R^6 , R^{10} , R^{11} and R^{12} independently represent $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl or trifluoromethyl, particularly where each of R^4 to R^6 and R^{10} to R^{12} is identical, especially where each of
 25 R^4 to R^6 and R^{10} to R^{12} represents unsubstituted $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl, particularly methyl;

A_1 and A_2 are the same and represent $-\text{CH}_2-$;

Q^1 and Q^2 both represent phosphorus;

K represents hydrogen or unsubstituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, particularly hydrogen;

D and E together with the carbon atoms of the cyclopentadienyl ring to which they are attached form an unsubstituted phenyl ring;

M represents Fe;

n = 1 and L₁ represents cyclopentadienyl, particularly unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl, and m = 0.

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According to a second aspect, the present invention provides a process for preparing the compounds of the invention comprising combining (a) a Group VIIIIB metal or compound thereof, as defined herein; with (b) a compound of formula I as defined herein.

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Conveniently, the compounds of the invention may be obtained by dissolving the Group VIIIIB metal or compound thereof as defined herein in a suitable solvent such as the ultimate end product of the carbonylation reaction, for example methylpropanoate where the ethylenically unsaturated compound to be carbonylated is ethene in the presence of methanol or methylnonanoate where it is intended to carbonylate octene in the presence of methanol. Preferably, the reactants are mixed at room temperature under an inert atmosphere (e.g. under nitrogen). The molar ratio of the compound of formula I (referred to as (b)) to the Group VIIIIB metal or compound thereof (referred to as (a)) is preferably in the range of 1:1 to 5:1, more preferably in the range of 1:1 to 3:1, most preferably in the range of 1:1 to 1:1.25. Conveniently, the possibility of applying these low molar ratios is advantageous, as it avoids the use of an excess

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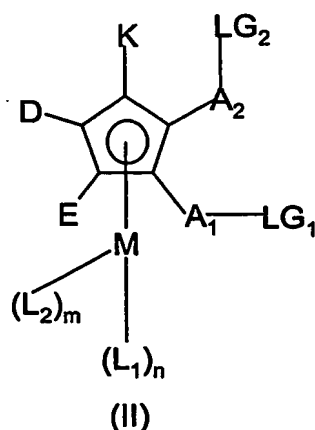
of the compound of formula I and hence minimises the consumption of these usually expensive compounds. Suitably, the compounds of the invention are prepared in a separate step preceding their use in-situ in the carbonylation reaction of an ethylenically unsaturated compound. As mentioned previously, the compounds of the invention may include additional anions derivable from the Group VIIIB compound thereof, if one is employed, and/or by the addition of a separate source of anions. If a separate source of anions is employed these may be added to the compounds of the invention prior to use in the carbonylation reaction. Alternatively, or additionally, a separate source of anions may be added to the carbonylation reaction.

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According to a third aspect, the present invention provides a compound of formula I as defined herein.

According to a fourth aspect, the present invention provides a process for the preparation of a compound of formula I, which comprises the reaction of a compound of formula II wherein A_1 , A_2 , K , D , E , M , L_1 , L_2 , n and m are as defined for a compound of formula I, and LG_1 and LG_2 represent suitable leaving groups,

25



with a compound of formula IIIa and IIIb



wherein X^1 represents $CR^1(R^2)(R^3)$, congressyl or adamantyl, X^2 represents $CR^4(R^5)(R^6)$, congressyl or adamantyl, or X^1 and X^2 together with Q^2 to which they are attached form a
 10 2-phospha-adamantyl group, or X^1 and X^2 together with Q^2 to which they are attached form a ring system of formula Ia;

wherein X^3 represents $CR^7(R^8)(R^9)$, congressyl or adamantyl, X^4 represents $CR^{10}(R^{11})(R^{12})$, congressyl or adamantyl, or X^3
 15 and X^4 together with Q^1 to which they are attached form a 2-phospha-adamantyl group, or X^3 and X^4 together with Q^1 to which they are attached form a ring system of formula Ib;

R^1 to R^{12} , adamantyl, congressyl, Q^1 and Q^2 , 2-phospha-
 20 adamantyl, and the ring systems of formula Ia and Ib are as defined for a compound of formula I.

Suitable leaving groups which LG_1 and LG_2 may independently represent include groups which are readily
 25 displaced by nucleophilic attack by the phosphine, arsine or stibene derivatives IIIa and IIIb. Examples of such groups include halo, particularly bromo and iodo, $-NR^{23}R^{24}$ where R^{23} and R^{24} both represent lower alkyl, particularly methyl, and hydroxyl whether in a protonated form or not.
 30 Preferably, LG_1 and LG_2 each independently represent $-NMe_2$ or hydroxyl. Most preferably, both LG_1 and LG_2 represent $-NMe_2$, or LG_1 and LG_2 represent NMe_2 or hydroxyl, respectively.

The reaction may be accomplished using methods which are well known to those skilled in the art. For example, the reaction may be accomplished by heating a solution of a compound of formula II with a compound of formula IIIa and
5 IIIb in anhydrous acetic acid at a temperature between 70 to 90°C, preferably approximately 80°C under an inert atmosphere, such as a nitrogen atmosphere.

10 Preferably, when the compound of formula IIIa represents $HQ^2(CR^1(R^2)(R^3))CR^4(R^5)(R^6)$ then the compound of formula IIIb represents $HQ^1(CR^7(R^8)(R^9))CR^{10}(R^{11})(R^{12})$, wherein Q^1 is the same as Q^2 and R^1 is the same as R^7 , R^2 is the same as R^8 , R^3 is the same as R^9 , R^4 is the same as R^{10} , R^5 is the
15 same as R^{11} , and R^6 is the same as R^{12} .

Preferably, when the compound of formula IIIa represents $HQ^2(X^1)X^2$ wherein X^1 and X^2 independently represent adamantyl, then the compound of formula IIIb represents
20 $HQ^1(X^3)X^4$ wherein X^3 and X^4 independently represent adamantyl. More preferably, X^1 represents the same adamantyl group as X^3 , X^2 represents the same adamantyl group as X^4 , and Q^1 is the same as Q^2 .

25 Preferably, when the compound of formula IIIa represents $HQ^2(X^1)X^2$ wherein X^1 and X^2 independently represent congressyl, then the compound of formula IIIb represents $HQ^1(X^3)X^4$ wherein X^3 and X^4 independently represent congressyl. More preferably, X^1 represents the same
30 congressyl group as X^3 , X^2 represents the same congressyl group as X^4 , and Q^1 is the same as Q^2 .

Preferably, when the compound of formula IIIa represents $HQ^2(X^1)X^2$ wherein X^1 and X^2 together with Q^2 to which they are attached form a 2-phospha-adamantyl group, then the compound of formula IIIb represents $HQ^1(X^3)X^4$ wherein X^3 and X^4 together with Q^1 to which they are attached form a 2-phospha-adamantyl group. More preferably, X^1 and X^2 together with Q^2 forms the same 2-phospha-adamantyl group formed by the combination of X^3 and X^4 together with Q^1 .

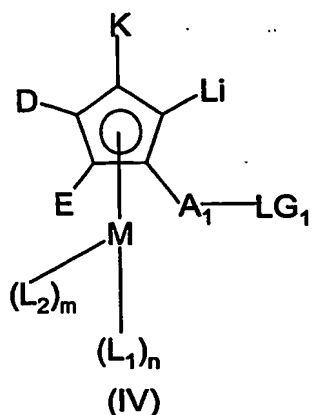
10 Preferably, when the compound of formula IIIa represents $HQ^2(X^1)X^2$ wherein X^1 and X^2 together with Q^2 to which they are attached form a ring system of formula Ia, then the compound of formula IIIb represents $HQ^1(X^3)X^4$ where X^3 and X^4 together with Q^1 to which they are attached form a ring system of formula Ib. Preferably, the ring system of formula Ia is the same as the ring system of formula Ib.

Most preferably, the compound of formula IIIa is identical to the compound of formula IIIb.

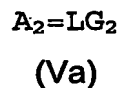
20

A compound of formula II, where LG_2 represents hydroxyl or $NR^{23}R^{24}$, may be prepared by reaction of a compound of formula IV, wherein A_1 , LG_1 , K , D , E , M , L_1 , L_2 , n and m are as defined for a compound of formula II, and Li represents lithium,

25



with a compound of formula Va



5

wherein A_2 is as defined for a compound of formula II and LG_2 represents oxygen (thereby forming a hydroxyl derivative following reaction with compound IV) or $NR^{23}R^{24}$.

10 Preferably, in a compound of formula Va, A_2 represents methylene and LG_2 represents NMe_2 . For example, a compound of formula Va may represent Eschenmosers salt $I^-CH_2N^+Me_2$ (see Glidewell C, Journal of Organometallic Chemistry, 527, (1997), p.259-261).

15

Alternatively, in a compound of formula Va, A_2 represents methylene and LG_2 represents oxygen. For example, a compound of formula Va may represent formaldehyde, which for practical purposes may be paraformaldehyde.

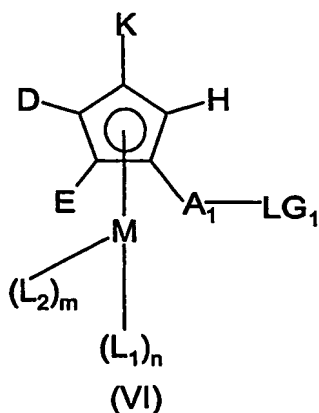
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The reaction may be carried out using methods which are well known to those skilled in the art. For example, the reaction may be accomplished by stirring a solution of the compound of formula IV and Va in an appropriate solvent,

25 such as diethyl ether, at room temperature.

Preferably, in a compound of formula IV, LG_1 does not represent hydroxyl, as the hydroxyl functionality will typically have to be protected prior to ortho-lithiating the precursor compound (compound VI below) to the compound of formula IV. Preferably, in a compound of formula IV, LG_1 represents $NR^{23}R^{24}$, most preferably LG_1 represents NMe_2 .

A compound of formula IV may be prepared by ortho-lithiation of a compound of formula VI, wherein A_1 , LG_1 , K , D , E , M , L_1 , L_2 , n and m are as defined for a compound of formula IV,

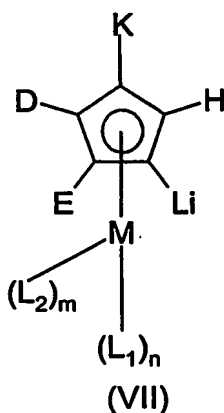


by reaction with an alkyl lithium (e.g. n-butyl lithium). Preferably, in a compound of formula VI, LG_1 does not represent hydroxyl, as the hydroxyl functionality will typically have to be protected prior to performing the ortho-lithiation reaction. Preferably, in a compound of formula VI, LG_1 represents $NR^{23}R^{24}$, most preferably LG_1 represents NMe_2 .

Typically, the ortho-lithiation reaction of compounds of formula VI with an alkyl lithium is performed in an inert

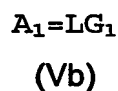
solvent, for example tetrahydrofuran or hexane, at low temperatures (e.g. -78°C), under a nitrogen atmosphere.

A compound of formula VI, where LG_1 represents hydroxyl or $\text{NR}^{23}\text{R}^{24}$, may be prepared from a compound of formula VII wherein K, D, E, M, L_1 , L_2 , n and m are as defined for a compound of formula VI and Li represents lithium



by reaction with a compound of formula Vb

10

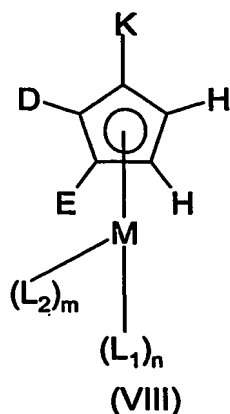


wherein A_1 is as defined for a compound of formula VI and LG_1 represents oxygen (thereby forming a hydroxyl derivative following reaction with compound VII) or $\text{NR}^{23}\text{R}^{24}$. Preferably, LG_1 represents $\text{NR}^{23}\text{R}^{24}$, especially NMe_2 . In other words, a compound of formula Vb is preferably Eschenmosers salt. The reaction may be accomplished using similar conditions as described for the preparation of a compound of formula II above.

15

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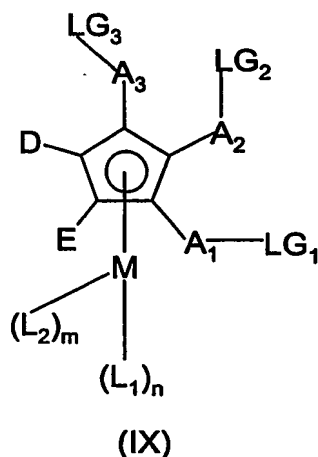
Similarly, a compound of formula VII may be prepared by lithiation of a compound of formula VIII



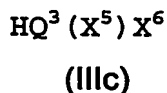
wherein K, D, E, M, L₁, L₂, n and m are as defined for a compound of formula VII.

- 5 Suitably, a compound of formula I wherein K represents -A₃-Q³(X⁵)X⁶ may be prepared from a compound of formula IX wherein A₁, A₂, A₃, D, E, M, L₁, L₂, n and m are as defined for a compound of formula I, and LG₁, LG₂ and LG₃ represent suitable leaving groups as defined herein,

10



by reaction with a compound of formula IIIa and IIIb as defined herein, and a compound of formula IIIc



wherein X^5 represents $\text{CR}^{13}(\text{R}^{14})(\text{R}^{15})$, congressyl or
 5 adamantyl, X^6 represents $\text{CR}^{16}(\text{R}^{17})(\text{R}^{18})$, congressyl or
 adamantyl, or X^5 and X^6 together with Q^3 form a 2-phospha-
 adamantyl group, or X^5 and X^6 together with Q^3 to which
 they are attached form a ring system of formula Ic; and
 R^{13} to R^{18} , congressyl, adamantyl, Q^3 , 2-phospha-adamantyl,
 10 and the ring system of formula Ic are as defined for a
 compound of formula I.

Preferably, when the compound of formula IIIa represents
 $\text{HQ}^2(\text{CR}^1(\text{R}^2)(\text{R}^3))\text{CR}^4(\text{R}^5)(\text{R}^6)$, then the compound of formula
 15 IIIb represents $\text{HQ}^1(\text{CR}^7(\text{R}^8)(\text{R}^9))\text{CR}^{10}(\text{R}^{11})(\text{R}^{12})$ and the
 compound of formula IIIc represents
 $\text{HQ}^3(\text{CR}^{13}(\text{R}^{14})(\text{R}^{15}))\text{CR}^{17}(\text{R}^{18})(\text{R}^{19})$, Q^1 is the same as Q^2 and Q^3 ,
 R^1 is the same as R^7 and R^{13} , R^2 is the same as R^8 and R^{14} ,
 R^3 is the same as R^9 and R^{15} , R^4 is the same as R^{10} and R^{16} ,
 20 R^5 is the same as R^{11} and R^{17} , and R^6 is the same as R^{12} and
 R^{18} .

Preferably, when X^1 and X^2 in the compound of formula IIIa
 independently represents adamantyl, then X^3 and X^4 in the
 25 compound of formula IIIb independently represent
 adamantyl, and X^5 and X^6 in the compound of formula IIIc
 independently represent adamantyl. Most preferably, X^1 to
 X^6 represent the same adamantyl group.

30 Preferably, when X^1 and X^2 in the compound of formula IIIa
 independently represents congressyl, then X^3 and X^4 in the
 compound of formula IIIb independently represent
 congressyl, and X^5 and X^6 in the compound of formula IIIc

independently represent congressyl. Most preferably, X^1 to X^6 represent the same congressyl group.

Preferably, when X^1 and X^2 together with Q^2 to which they
5 are attached in the compound of formula IIIa form a 2-phospha-adamantyl group, then X^3 and X^4 together with Q^1 in the compound of formula IIIb, and X^5 and X^6 together with Q^3 in the compound of formula IIIc both form a 2-phospha-adamantyl group.

10

Preferably, when X^1 and X^2 together with Q^2 to which they
are attached form a ring system of formula Ia, then X^3 and
 X^4 together with Q^1 to which they are attached in the
compound of IIIb forms a ring system of formula Ib, and X^5
15 and X^6 together with Q^3 to which they are attached in the
compound IIIc forms a ring system of formula Ic.

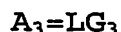
Most preferably, the compounds of formula IIIa, IIIb and
IIIc are identical.

20

Suitably, LG_3 represents a leaving group as defined herein
in respect of LG_1 and LG_2 . Preferably, LG_3 represents
 $NR^{23}R^{24}$ or hydroxyl. Most preferably, LG_3 represents NMe_2 ,
particularly when both LG_1 and LG_2 also represent NMe_2 .

25

Similarly, the compound of formula IX, where LG_3
represents hydroxyl or $NR^{23}R^{24}$, may be prepared by ortho-
lithiation of a compound of formula II wherein A_1 , A_2 , LG_1 ,
 LG_2 , D, E, M, L_1 , L_2 , n and m are as defined for a compound
30 of formula II and K represents hydrogen, followed by
reaction with a compound of formula Vc

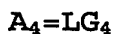


(Vc)

wherein A_3 is as defined for a compound of formula IX and LG_3 represents oxygen or $NR^{23}R^{24}$. Preferably, when
 5 employing a compound of formula II to synthesise a compound of formula IX, LG_1 and LG_2 do not represent hydroxyl, as the hydroxyl functionality will typically have to be protected prior to performing the ortho-lithiation reaction. Preferably, both LG_1 and LG_2
 10 represent $NR^{23}R^{24}$, most preferably both LG_1 and LG_2 represent NMe_2 .

Similarly, a compound of formula I wherein K represents $-A_3-Q^3(X^5)X^6$ and D represents $-A_4-Q^4(X^7)X^8$ may be prepared
 15 from a compound of formula IX wherein A_1 , A_2 , A_3 , LG_1 , LG_2 , LG_3 , E, M, L_1 , L_2 , n and m are as defined for a compound of formula IX and D represents hydrogen, by sequential ortho-lithiation and reaction with a compound of formula V(d)

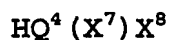
20



(Vd)

wherein A_4 is as defined for a compound of formula I and LG_4 represents oxygen or $NR^{23}R^{24}$ as defined herein, to form
 25 a compound of formula X followed by reaction of the resultant compound of formula X with a phosphine, arsine or stilbene derivative of formula IIIa, IIIb, IIIc as defined herein and a compound of formula IIId

30



(IIId)

wherein X^7 represents $CR^{31}(R^{32})R^{33}$, congressyl or adamantyl, X^8 represents $CR^{34}(R^{35})(R^{36})$, congressyl or adamantyl, or X^7 and X^8 together with Q^4 form a 2-phospha-adamantyl group, or X^7 and X^8 together with Q^4 forms a ring system of
 5 formula Id, and R^{31} to R^{36} , adamantyl, Q^4 , 2-phospha-adamantyl, and the ring system of formula Id are as defined for a compound of formula I.

Preferably, when the compound of formula IIIa represents
 10 $HQ^2(CR^1(R^2)(R^3))CR^4(R^5)(R^6)$, then the compound of formula IIIb represents $HQ^1(CR^7(R^8)(R^9))CR^{10}(R^{11})(R^{12})$, the compound of formula IIIc represents $HQ^3(CR^{13}(R^{14})(R^{15}))CR^{16}(R^{17})(R^{18})$ and the compound of formula IIId represents $HQ^4(CR^{31}(R^{32})(R^{33}))CR^{34}(R^{35})(R^{36})$, and Q^1 is the same as Q^2 , Q^3
 15 and Q^4 , R^1 is the same as R^7 , R^{13} and R^{31} , R^2 is the same as R^8 , R^{14} and R^{32} , R^3 is the same as R^9 , R^{15} and R^{33} , R^4 is the same as R^{10} , R^{16} and R^{34} , R^5 is the same as R^{11} , R^{17} and R^{35} , and R^6 is the same as R^{12} , R^{18} and R^{36} .

20 Preferably, when X^1 and X^2 in the compound of formula IIIa independently represent adamantyl, then X^3 and X^4 in the compound of formula IIIb independently represent adamantyl, X^5 and X^6 in the compound of formula IIIc independently represent adamantyl, and X^7 and X^8 in the
 25 compound of formula IIId independently represent adamantyl.

Preferably, when X^1 and X^2 in the compound of formula IIIa independently represent congressyl, then X^3 and X^4 in the
 30 compound of formula IIIb independently represent congressyl, X^5 and X^6 in the compound of formula IIIc independently represent congressyl, and X^7 and X^8 in the

compound of formula IIId independently represent congressyl.

Preferably, when X^1 and X^2 together with Q^2 to which they
5 are attached in the compound of formula IIIa form a 2-phospha-adamantyl group, then X^3 and X^4 together with Q^1 in the compound of formula IIIb, X^5 and X^6 together with Q^3 in the compound of formula IIIc, and X^7 and X^8 together with Q^4 in the compound of formula IIId each independently form
10 a 2-phospha-adamantyl group.

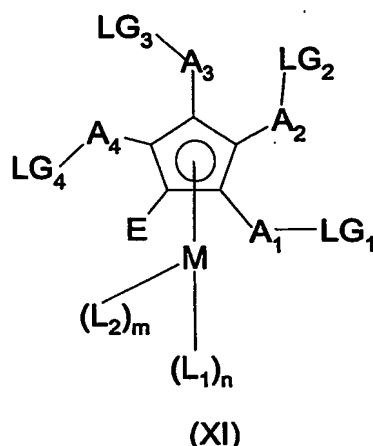
Preferably, when X^1 and X^2 together with Q^2 to which they are attached in the compound of formula IIIa forms a ring system of formula Ia, then X^3 and X^4 together with Q^1 in a
15 compound of formula IIIb, X^5 and X^6 together with Q^3 in a compound of formula IIIc, and X^7 and X^8 together with Q^4 in a compound of formula IIId, form a ring system of formula Ib, Ic and Id, respectively.

20 Most preferably, the compounds of formula IIIa, IIIb, IIIc and IIId are identical.

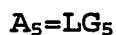
Suitably, when preparing the 1,2,3,4-substituted derivative of the compound of formula I, preferably LG_1 ,
25 LG_2 and LG_3 of the compound of formula IX do not represent hydroxyl, but each represents $NR^{23}R^{24}$ as defined herein.

Similarly, a compound of formula I wherein K represents $-A_3-Q^3(X^5)X^6$, D represents $-A_4-Q^4(X^7)X^8$, and E represents
30 $-A_5-Q^5(X^9)X^{10}$ may be prepared from a compound of formula XI

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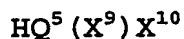
wherein A_1 , A_2 , A_3 , LG_1 , LG_2 , LG_3 , M , L_1 , L_2 , n and m are as defined for a compound of formula IX, A_4 is as defined for
 5 a compound of formula I, LG_4 represents a leaving group, and E represents hydrogen, by sequential ortho-lithiation and reaction with a compound of formula V(e)



10

(Ve)

wherein A_5 is as defined for a compound of formula I and LG_5 represents oxygen or $NR^{23}R^{24}$ as defined herein, followed by reaction of the resultant compound with a
 15 phosphine, arsine or stilbene derivative of formula IIIa, IIIb, IIIc, IIId as defined herein and formula IIIe



(IIIe)

20

wherein X^9 represents $CR^{37}(R^{38})(R^{39})$, congressyl or adamantyl, X^{10} represents $CR^{40}(R^{41})(R^{42})$, congressyl or adamantyl, or X^9 and X^{10} together with Q^5 form a 2-phospha-adamantyl group, or X^9 and X^{10} together with Q^5 form a ring
 25 system of formula Ie, and R^{37} to R^{42} , adamantyl, 2-phospha-

adamantyl, Q^5 and the ring system of formula Ie are as defined for a compound of formula I.

Suitably, when preparing the 1,2,3,4,5-substituted
5 derivative of formula I, preferably LG_1 , LG_2 , LG_3 and LG_4 of the compound of formula X do not represent hydroxyl, but each represents $NR^{23}R^{24}$ as defined herein.

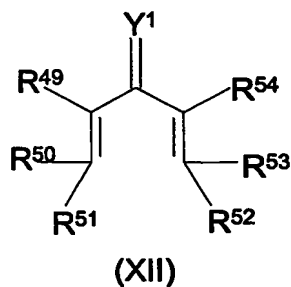
Preferably, the compounds of formula IIIa, IIIb, IIIc,
10 IIId and IIIe are identical.

Compounds of formula IIIa wherein X^1 and X^2 together with Q^2 to which they are attached form a 2-phospha-adamantyl group may be prepared by methods well known to those
15 skilled in the art. Suitably, certain 2-phospha-adamantyl compounds are obtainable from Cytec Canada Inc of 901 Garner Road, Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada L2E 6T4. Likewise corresponding 2-phospha-adamantyl compounds of formula IIIb, IIIc, IIId and IIIe may be obtained from the
20 same supplier or prepared by analogous methods.

Compounds of formula IIIa where X^1 and X^2 represent adamantyl may be prepared by methods well known to those skilled in the art, for example by reacting adamantane (or
25 substituted derivative thereof as defined herein) with phosphorous trichloride and aluminium chloride, followed by reduction of the intermediate $(adamantyl)_2-P(O)Cl$ derivative. Likewise corresponding compounds of formula IIIb, IIIc, IIId and IIIe where X^2 to X^{10} respectively
30 represent adamantyl may be prepared by analogous methods.

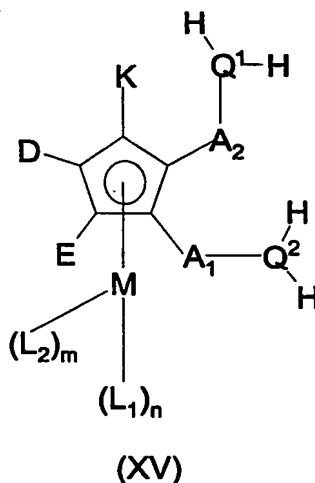
Compounds of formula IIIa where X^1 and X^2 together with Q^2 to which they are attached form a ring system of formula

Ia may be prepared by reacting a phosphine (PH_3) with a compound of formula XII

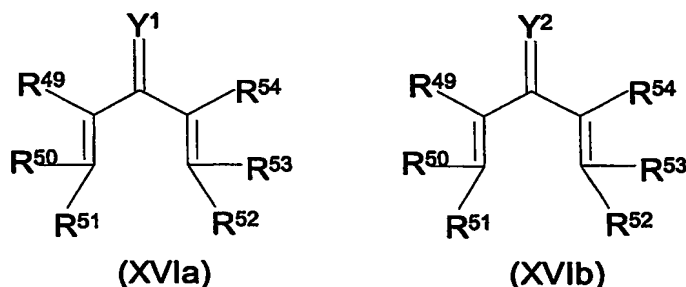


where Y^1 and R^{49} to R^{55} are as defined for a compound of formula I. Corresponding compounds of formula IIb, IIc, IIId and IIIE may be synthesised by analogous methods.

Conveniently, a compound of formula I wherein K, D, E, M, A_2 , A_1 , L_2 , L_1 , Q^1 , Q^2 , m and n are as defined for a compound of formula I and X^1 and X^2 together with Q^2 to which they are attached form a ring system of formula Ia and X^3 and X^4 together with Q^1 to which they are attached form a ring system of formula Ib, may be formed by reacting a compound of formula XV



wherein K, D, E, M, A₂, A₁, L₂, L₁, Q¹, Q², m and n are as defined for a compound of formula I, with a compound of formula XVIa and XVIb



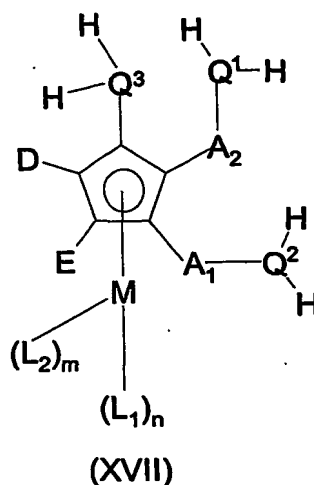
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wherein Y¹, Y², R⁴⁹ to R⁵⁵ are as defined for a compound of formula I.

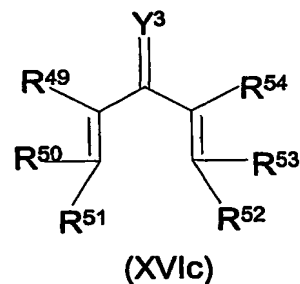
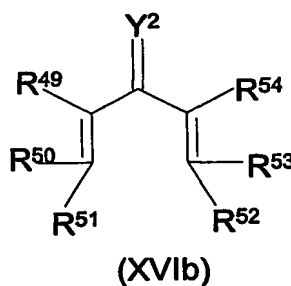
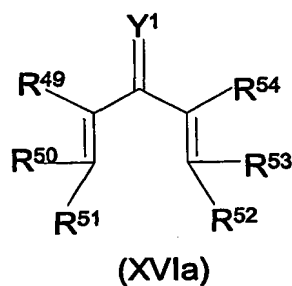
Suitably, the reaction may be accomplished by heating the reactants at 120°C for approximately 20 hours.

Thus according to a fifth aspect, the present invention provides a compound of formula XV as defined herein.

Similarly, a compound of formula I wherein D, E, M, A₂, A₁, L₂, L₁, Q¹, Q², m and n are as defined for a compound of formula I, X¹ and X² together with Q² to which they are attached form a ring system of formula Ia, X³ and X⁴ together with Q¹ to which they are attached form a ring system of formula Ib, and K represents -A₃-Q³(X⁵)X⁶ wherein X⁵ and X⁶ together with Q³ to which it is attached form a ring system of formula Ic and A₃ is as defined for a compound of formula I, may be formed by reacting a compound of formula XVII



wherein D, E, M, A₂, A₁, M, L₂, L₁, Q¹, Q², Q³, m and n are
 as defined for a compound of formula I, with a compound of
 5 formula XVIa, XVIb, XVIc



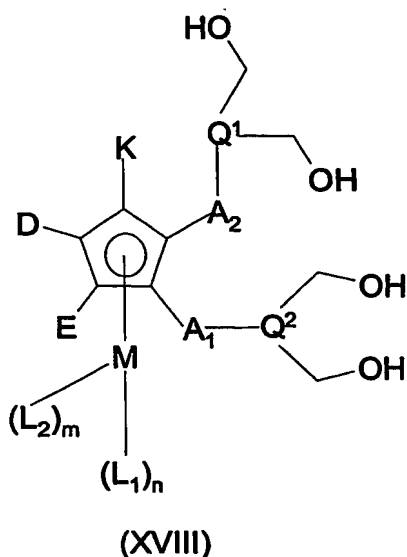
wherein Y¹, Y², Y³, R⁴⁹ to R⁵⁵ are as defined for a compound
 of formula I.

10

Preferably, Y¹ is the same as Y² and Y³ in a compound of
 formula XVIa, XVIb and XVIc. Most preferably, the
 compounds of formula XVIa, XVIb and XVIc are identical.

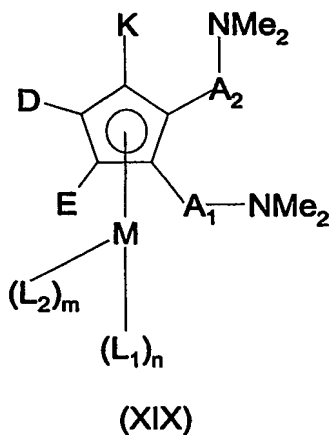
15

Suitably, the compound of formula XV may be prepared from
 a compound of formula XVIII, where K, D, E, M, L₂, L₁, A₁,
 A₂, Q¹, Q², n and m are as defined for a compound of
 formula XV,



by reduction with for example, sodium metabisulfite.

Suitably the compound of formula XVIII may be prepared
 5 from a compound of formula XIX wherein K, D, E, M, A₂, A₁,
 L₂, L₁, m and n are as defined for a compound of formula
 XVIII



by reaction with an alkyl iodide, such as methyl iodide,
 10 to form the 1,2-bis-methyl iodide salt derivative of the
 compound of formula XIX followed by reaction with tris-
 hydroxymethyl phosphine/stilbene/arsine.

It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that 1, 2, 3, 4 and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 substituted compounds may be prepared by analogous methods.

5 The compounds of formula IIIa, IIIb, IIIc, IIId, IIIe, Va, Vb, Vc, Vd, Ve, VIII, XV, XVIa, XVIb, XVIc, XVII, XIX and derivatives thereof, when neither commercially available nor subsequently described, may be obtained using conventional synthetic procedures in accordance with
10 standard text books on organic chemistry or literature precedent, from readily accessible starting materials using appropriate reagents and reaction conditions.

It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that,
15 within certain of the processes described, the order of the synthetic steps employed may be varied and will depend *inter alia* on factors such as the nature of other functional groups present in a particular substrate, the availability of key intermediates and the protecting group
20 strategy (if any) to be adopted. Clearly, such factors will also influence the choice of reagent for use in the said synthetic steps.

It will also be appreciated that various standard
25 substituents or functional group interconversions and transformations within certain compounds of formula I will provide other compounds of formula I.

According to a sixth aspect, the present invention
30 provides a process for the carbonylation of an ethylenically unsaturated compound comprising contacting an ethylenically unsaturated compound with carbon monoxide

and a coreactant in the presence of a compound of the present invention.

Suitable coreactants include compounds comprising a nucleophilic moiety and a mobile hydrogen atom. Thus the compounds of the invention may catalyse hydroformylation, hydrocarboxylation, hydroesterification and hydroamidation reactions of an ethylenically unsaturated compound.

Preferred coreactants include molecular hydrogen, water, alcohols, primary or secondary amines or amides, such as diethylamine, N,N-dimethylethylene diamine, carboxylic acids for example acetic acid, propionic acid and pivalic acid, and aromatic alcohols.

Preferably, the coreactant has a hydroxyl functional group or is molecular hydrogen. The hydroxyl containing compounds may be branched or linear, and comprises an alkanol, particularly a C₁-C₃₀ alkanol, such as neopentyl alcohol, ethylhexyl alcohol, tert-amyl alcohol, including aryl-alkanols, which may be optionally substituted with one or more substitutents selected from lower alkyl, aryl, Het, halo, cyano, nitro, OR¹⁹, OC(O)R²⁰, C(O)R²¹, C(O)OR²², NR²³R²⁴, C(O)NR²⁵R²⁶, C(S)R²⁷R²⁸, SR²⁹ or C(O)SR³⁰ as defined herein. Highly preferred alkanols are C₁-C₈ alkanols such as methanol, ethanol, propanol, iso-propanol, iso-butanol, t-butyl alcohol, n-butanol, octanol, phenol and chlorocapryl alcohol. Although the monoalkanols are most preferred, polyalkanols, preferably, selected from di-octanols such as diols, triols, tetra-ols and sugars are also possible. Typically, such polyalkanols are selected from 1,2-ethanediol, 1,3-propanediol, glycerol, 1,2,4 butanetriol, 2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, 1,2,6

trihydroxyhexane, pentaerythritol, 1,1,1
tri(hydroxymethyl)ethane, nannose, sorbase, galactose and
other sugars. Preferred sugars include sucrose, fructose
and glucose. Especially preferred alkanols are methanol
5 and ethanol.

The amount of alcohol is not critical. Generally, amounts
are used in excess of the amount of ethylenically
unsaturated compound to be carbonylated. Thus the alcohol
10 may serve as the reaction solvent as well, although, if
desired, separate solvents may also be used.

It will be appreciated that the end product of the
reaction is determined at least in part by the source of
15 coreactant compound used. If water is used as the hydroxyl
group containing compound then the end product is the
corresponding carboxylic acid, whereas use of an alkanol
produces the corresponding ester.

20 Preferably, the ethylenically unsaturated compound
includes from 2 to 20 carbon atoms. More preferably, the
ethylenically unsaturated compound includes 2 to 14 carbon
atoms.

25 Suitably, the ethylenically unsaturated compound may
include more than one carbon-carbon double bond, wherein
the double bonds are conjugated or non-conjugated.

Preferably, the ethylenically unsaturated compound has 1
30 to 3 carbon-carbon double bonds per molecule, particularly
1 to 2 carbon-carbon double bonds, especially only 1
carbon-carbon double bond per molecule.

Unless otherwise specified, the ethylenically unsaturated compound may, when there are a sufficient number of carbon atoms, be linear or branched, be cyclic, acyclic or part cyclic/acyclic, and/or be substituted or terminated by one
5 or more substituents selected from lower alkyl, aryl, alkylaryl, Het, alkylHet, halo, OR¹⁹, OC(O)R²⁰, C(O)R²¹, C(O)OR²², NR²³R²⁴, C(O)NR²⁵R²⁶, NO₂, CN, SR²⁷ wherein R¹⁹ to R²⁷ each independently represent hydrogen or lower alkyl. Olefins thus substituted include styrene and alkyl esters
10 of unsaturated carboxylic acids, such as methacrylate. Suitably, the ethylenically unsaturated compound may exhibit cis (E) and trans (Z) isomerism.

Examples of suitable ethylenically unsaturated compounds
15 having 2 or more carbon atoms include ethene, propene, but-1-ene, but-2-ene, isobutene, pentenes, hexenes, octenes, dodecenes, 1,5-cyclooctadiene, cyclododecene, methyl pentenoate, pentene nitrile, 1,3 butadiene, 1,3 pentadiene, vinyl acetate and 1,3, hexadiene.
20 Particularly preferred ethylenically unsaturated compounds include ethene, oct-1-ene, vinyl acetate and 1,3 butadiene, especially ethene.

The process according to the invention may be especially
25 advantageous for the carbonylation of ethylenically unsaturated compounds which are internally unsaturated, such as but-2-ene, pent-2-ene nitrile, oct-2-ene, oct-3-ene, oct-4-ene or methyl pent-3-enoate. For these compounds side reactions typically occur more readily and
30 linear products may be more difficult to obtain. Conveniently, the compounds of the invention may permit high regioselectivity towards a linear product following

carbonylation of internally unsaturated ethylenic compounds.

Preferably, the carbonylation process is carried out at a temperature of from 0°C to 250°C, more preferably 40°C to 150°C, most preferably 70°C to 120°C.

Suitably, the carbonylation process is typically carried out at a pressure of at least atmospheric pressure. Preferably, the carbonylation process is performed under a total pressure of greater than or equal to $1 \times 10^5 \text{Nm}^{-2}$, more preferably greater than or equal to $5 \times 10^5 \text{Nm}^{-2}$, most preferably greater than or equal to $10 \times 10^5 \text{Nm}^{-2}$. Preferably, the carbonylation process is performed under a total pressure of less than or equal to $100 \times 10^5 \text{Nm}^{-2}$, more preferably less than or equal to $65 \times 10^5 \text{Nm}^{-2}$, most preferably less than or equal to $50 \times 10^5 \text{Nm}^{-2}$.

Carbon monoxide partial pressures in the range of 1 to 65, particularly 5 to $50 \times 10^5 \text{Nm}^{-2}$, are preferred. In the process according to the present invention, the carbon monoxide may be used in pure form or diluted with an inert gas such as nitrogen, carbon dioxide or a noble gas such as argon. Small amounts of hydrogen, typically less than 5% by volume, may also be present.

The ratio (volume/volume) of ethylenically unsaturated compound to coreactant containing compound may vary between wide limits and suitably lies in the range of 1:0.1 to 1:10, preferably from 2:1 to 1:2.

The amount of the catalyst of the invention used in the carbonylation process of the ethylenically unsaturated

compound is not critical. Good results may be obtained by using 10^{-7} to 10^{-1} moles, more preferably 10^{-6} to 10^{-2} moles, of Group VIIIB metal or a compound thereof (referred to as (a) herein) per mole of ethylenically unsaturated compound.

Preferably, as mentioned herein, the process is performed by the inclusion of a source of anions as defined herein in addition to the compounds of the invention. Suitably, a source of anions separate from the compounds of the invention may be added to the carbonylation process. Preferably, as mentioned herein, the compounds of the invention include a source of anions. Suitably, the mole ratio of anions to the moles of Group VIIIB metal in the compounds of the invention when used to carbonylate ethylenically unsaturated compounds lies between wide limits and suitably lies between 2:1 to 2000:1, preferably 10:1 to 200:1.

Suitably, the carbonylation of an ethylenically unsaturated compound as defined herein may be performed in one or more aprotic solvents. Suitable solvents include ketones, such as for example methylbutylketone; ethers, such as for example anisole (methyl phenyl ether), 2,5,8-trioxanonane (diglyme), diethylether, tetrahydrofuran, diphenylether, diisopropylether and the dimethylether of di-ethylene-glycol; esters, such as for example methylacetate, dimethyladipate and butyrolactone; amides, such as for example dimethylacetamide and N-methylpyrrolidone; and sulfoxides and sulphones, such as for example dimethylsulphoxide, di-isopropylsulphone, sulfolane (tetrahydrothiophene-2,2-dioxide) 2-methylsulfolane and 2-methyl-4-ethylsulfolane.

Very suitable are aprotic solvents having a dielectric constant that is below a value of 50, more preferably in the range of 3 to 8, at 298.15 K and $1 \times 10^5 \text{Nm}^{-2}$. In the present context, the dielectric constant for a given solvent is used in its normal meaning of representing the ratio of the capacity of a condenser with that substance as dielectric to the capacity of the same condenser with a vacuum for dielectric. Values for the dielectric constants of common organic liquids can be found in general reference books, such as the Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, 76th edition, edited by David R. Lide et al, and published by CRC press in 1995, and are usually quoted for a temperature of about 20°C or 25°C, i.e. about 293.15K or 298.15 K, and atmospheric pressure, i.e. about $1 \times 10^5 \text{Nm}^{-2}$, or can readily be converted to that temperature and pressure using the conversion factors quoted. If no literature data for a particular compound is available, the dielectric constant may be readily measured using established physico-chemical methods.

For example, the dielectric constant of anisole is 4.3 (at 294.2 K), of diethyl ether is 4.3 (at 293.2 K), of sulfolane is 43.4 (at 303.2 K), of methylpentanoate is 5.0 (at 293.2 K), of diphenylether is 3.7 (at 283.2 K), of dimethyladipate is 6.8 (at 293.2 K), of tetrahydrofuran is 7.5 (at 295.2 K), of methylnonanoate is 3.9 (at 293.2 K). A preferred solvent is anisole.

If the coreactant compound is an alkanol, a further preferred aprotic solvent is the ester carbonylation product of the ethylenically unsaturated compound, carbon monoxide and the alkanol.

The process may advantageously be carried out in an excess of aprotic solvent, i.e. at a ratio (v/v) of aprotic solvent to coreactant containing compound of at least 1:1. Preferably, this ratio ranges from 1:1 to 10:1 and more preferably from 1:1 to 5:1. Most preferably the ratio (v/v) ranges from 1.5:1 to 3:1.

The catalyst compounds of the present invention may act as a "heterogeneous" catalyst or a "homogeneous" catalyst.

By the term "homogeneous" catalyst we mean a catalyst, i.e. a compound of the invention, which is not supported but is simply admixed or formed in-situ with the reactants of the carbonylation reaction (e.g. the ethylenically unsaturated compound, the hydroxyl containing compound and carbon monoxide), preferably in a suitable solvent as described herein.

By the term "heterogeneous" catalyst we mean a catalyst, i.e. the compound of the invention, which is carried on a support.

Thus according to a seventh aspect, the present invention provides a catalyst system comprising a support, preferably an insoluble support, and a compound of the invention as defined herein. Conveniently, the use of an insoluble support permits easy separation of the catalyst, for example by filtration, from the reaction medium.

Preferably, the support comprises a polymer such as a polyolefin, polystyrene and polystyrene/divinylbenzene copolymer; a silicon derivative such as a functionalised

silica, a silicone or a silicone rubber; or other porous particulate material such as for example inorganic oxides and inorganic chlorides such as alumina and montmorillonite.

5

Preferably the support material is porous silica which has a surface area in the range of from 10 to 700 m²/g, a total pore volume in the range of from 0.1 to 4.0 cc/g and an average particle size in the range of from 10 to 500 μm.

10 More preferably, the surface area is in the range of from 50 to 500 m²/g, the pore volume is in the range of from 0.5 to 2.5 cc/g and the average particle size is in the range of from 20 to 200 μm. Most desirably the surface area is in the range of from 100 to 400 m²/g, the pore
15 volume is in the range of from 0.8 to 3.0 cc/g and the average particle size is in the range of from 30 to 100 μm. The average pore size of typical porous support materials is in the range of from 10 to 1000 Å. Preferably, a support material is used that has an average
20 pore diameter of from 50 to 500 Å, and most desirably from 75 to 350 Å. It may be particularly desirable to dehydrate the silica at a temperature of from 100°C to 800°C anywhere from 3 to 24 hours.

25 Suitably, the support may be flexible or a rigid support, the insoluble support is coated and/or impregnated with the compound of the invention by techniques well known to those skilled in the art. Alternatively, the compound of the invention is fixed to the surface of insoluble
30 support, optionally via a covalent bond, and optionally includes a bifunctional spacer molecule to space the compound from the insoluble support.

The compounds of the invention may be fixed to the surface of the insoluble support by promoting reaction of a functional group present in the compound of formula I, for example a substituent of the ligand L_1 or a substituent K, D and E of the cyclopentadienyl moiety, with a complimentary reactive group present on or previously inserted into the support. The combination of the reactive group of the support with a complimentary substituent of the compound of the invention provides a heterogeneous catalyst where the compound of the invention and the support are linked via a linkage such as an ether, ester, amide, amine, urea, keto group.

The choice of reaction conditions to link a compound of the present invention to the support depend upon the nature of the substituents(s) of the compound and the groups of the support. For example, reagents such as carbodiimides, 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole, and processes such as the use of mixed anhydrides, reductive animation may be employed.

According to an eighth aspect, the present invention provides the use of a compound of the invention or a compound of the invention attached to a support as a catalyst.

It will be appreciated that any of the features set forth in the first aspect of the invention may be regarded as preferred features of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth aspect of the present invention and vice versa.

The invention will now be described by way of the following non-limiting examples.

Example 1

5 Preparation of 1,2-bis-(dimethylaminomethyl)ferrocene

n-Butyllithium (Aldrich, 2.5 molar in hexane, 24 ml, 54 mmol) is added to a solution of (dimethylaminomethyl)ferrocene (Aldrich, 13.13 g, 10.69
10 ml, 48.97 mmol) in diethyl ether (80 ml) under nitrogen at a temperature of 25°C and the reaction mixture stirred for 4 hours. The resulting red solution is then cooled to approximately -70°C in a dry ice/acetone bath and Eschenmosers salt (ICH_2NMe_2) (Aldrich, 10 g, 54 mmol) is
15 added. The reaction is allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred overnight.

The resultant solution is quenched with excess aqueous sodium hydroxide and the resulting product extracted with
20 diethyl ether (3 x 80 ml) dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, filtered over celite, and volatiles removed *in vacuo* to yield the crude title compound as a light orange crystalline solid. The crude product is recrystallised from light petrol with cooling to -17°C and the
25 recrystallised product washed with cold petrol to yield the title compound as a light orange solid (13.2 g, 74%). The compound can be further purified by sublimation to give 8.5 g (52%) of the title compound (mpt 74°C).

30 ^1H NMR (250 MHz; CDCl_3): δ 4.23 (brd, 2H); 4.11-4.10 (t, 1H); 4.04 (s, 5H); 3.43, 3.38, 3.23, 3.18 (AB quartet, 2H); 2.22 (s, 6H).

^{13}C NMR (63 MHz; CDCl_3): δ 83.81; 70.40; 69.25; 66.84; 57.35; 45.23.

Elemental analysis: Found: C 63.7%; H 8.9%; N 9.5%
5 Calculated: C 64.0%; H 8.1%; N 9.4%

Example 2

Preparation of 1,2-bis-(ditertbutylphosphinomethyl)ferrocene

10 Di-tertbutylphosphine (Aldrich, 0.616 ml, 3.33 mmol) was added to a solution of 1,2-bis(dimethylaminomethyl)ferrocene (Example 1, 0.5 g, 1.66 mmol) in anhydrous acetic acid (100 ml) under nitrogen and the resulting mixture is stirred at 80°C for 72 hours. The
15 anhydrous acetic acid is removed in vacuo at approximately 70°C to yield the crude title product as an orange/yellow solid. The crude product is recrystallised from ethanol with cooling to -17°C, filtered and the filtrate washed with cold ethanol to yield the title compound as a pale
20 yellow solid (0.365 g, 44%, 84°C).

^1H NMR (250 MHz; CDCl_3): δ 4.4 (2H, d, $J = 2\text{Hz}$); 3.95 (5H, s); 3.75 (1H, t, 2Hz); 2.8 (2H, dd, 12Hz, 2Hz); 2.6 (2H, dd, 12Hz, 2Hz); 1.1 (36H, m).

25

^{13}C NMR (63 MHz; CDCl_3): δ 86.73 (d, 5.46 Hz); 70.08 (d, 4.41 Hz); 69.4665(s); 63.75(s); 31.80 (d, 2Hz); 31.45 (d, 1.98Hz); 29.89 (d, 1.88 Hz).

30 ^{31}P NMR (101 MHz; CDCl_3): δ 15.00 ppm.

Elemental analysis: Found: C:66.79%; H:9.57%
Calculated: C:66.93%; H:9.63%

Example 3Preparation of 1-hydroxymethyl-2-dimethylaminomethyl ferrocene

5

n-Butyl lithium (Aldrich, 1.6 molar in diethyl ether, 5.14 ml, 8.24 mmol) is added to a solution of 1-dimethylaminomethyl ferrocene (Aldrich, 1.0g, 4.12mmol) in diethyl ether (20mL) under argon. The reaction is stirred
10 for 3 hours and developes a reddish colour. The solution is then cooled in a dry ice/acetone bath, calcined para-formaldehyde (0.247g, 2 times excess) added and the resultant mixture stirred overnight at room temperature. The reaction is then quenched with water, extracted with
15 diethyl ether, dried over $MgSO_4$, and filtered over celite. The solvent is removed in vacuo to yield crude title compound. The crude product is applied to a neutral alumina column, which is eluted with petrol/diethyl ether (9:1 ratio) to remove the starting material, 1-
20 dimethylaminomethyl ferrocene. The column is then eluted with substantially pure ethyl acetate to elute the title compound. The ethyl acetate is removed in vacuo, to yield the title compound as an orange oil/crystalline mass.

25 1H NMR (250 MHz; $CDCl_3$) δ 2.131 (s, 6 H), δ 2.735 (d, 1 H, 12.512 Hz), δ 3.853 (d, 1 H, 12.512 Hz), δ 3.984 (dd, 1 H, 2.156 Hz), δ 4.035 (s, 5 H), δ 4.060 (dd, 1 H, 2.136 Hz) δ 4.071 (d, 1 H, 12.207 Hz), δ 4.154 (m, 1 H), δ 4.73 (d, 1 H, 12.207 Hz).

30

^{13}C NMR (61 MHz; $CDCl_3$) δ 7.688, δ 84.519, δ 70.615, δ 68.871, δ 68.447, δ 65.369, δ 60.077, δ 58.318, δ 44.414

COSY 2D ^1H NMR

Partly obscured doublet at 4.071ppm and its coupling to the doublet at 4.73 ppm confirmed.

- 5 Infrared spectra (CHCl_3) (c.a. 0.06g / 0.8mL)
2953.8 cm^{-1} , 2860.6 cm^{-1} , 2826.0 cm^{-1} , 2783.4 cm^{-1} , 1104.9 cm^{-1}

Example 410 Preparation of 1,2-bis-(ditertbutylphosphinomethyl)ferrocene

- Di-tertbutylphosphine (Aldrich, 0.54 ml, 2.93 mmol) is added to a solution of 1-hydroxymethyl-2-dimethylaminomethyl ferrocene (Example 3, 0.2 g, 0.753
15 mmol) in anhydrous acetic acid (15 ml) and acetic anhydride (0.753 mmol) under argon and the resulting mixture is stirred at 80°C for 72 hours. The anhydrous acetic acid is removed in vacuo at approximately 70°C to yield the crude title product as an orange/yellow solid.
20 The crude product is recrystallised from ethanol with cooling to -17°C, filtered and the filtrate washed with cold ethanol to yield the title compound as an orange solid (0.23 g)

- 25 ^1H NMR (250 MHz; CDCl_3) δ 4.351 (d, 2 H, 2Hz), δ 4.022 (s, 5 H), δ 3.827 (t, 1 H, 2 Hz), δ 2.858 (ddd, 2 H, J_{HH} 15.869 Hz, J_{HP1} 3.320 Hz, J_{HP2} 1.831 Hz), δ 2.679 (dd, 2 H, J_{HH} 15.869 Hz, J_{HP} 2.441 Hz), δ 1.166 (d, 18 H, 12.817 Hz), δ 1.123 (d, 18 H, 12.512 Hz)

30

FTIR (Chloroform, NaCl plates)

1104.1 cm^{-1} , 2863 cm^{-1} , 2896.0 cm^{-1} , 2940.0 cm^{-1} , 2951.8 cm^{-1}

³¹P NMR (101 MHz; CDCl₃): δ15.00 ppm.

Elemental analysis: Found: C:66.5%; H:9.6%

5

Calculated: C:66.9%; H:9.6%

Example 5

Preparation of 1-hydroxymethyl-2,3-bis-(dimethylaminomethyl)ferrocene

10

To a stirred solution of 1,2-bis-(dimethylaminomethyl)ferrocene (Example 1, 0.70g, 2.32 mmol) in diethyl ether (15 cm³) under argon is added 1.2 equivalents n-butyl lithium (Aldrich, 1.75mL, 1.6M in diethyl ether) and the mixture stirred for three hours to yield a red solution. The reaction mixture is cooled in a dry ice/acetone bath, calcined paraformaldehyde added in 2:1 excess, and the resultant mixture stirred at room temperature overnight. The mixture is quenched with water and extracted with diethyl ether. The ethereal extracts are dried over MgSO₄, filtered over celite and the solvent removed in vacuo, to yield the title compound (0.7g, 2.12 mmol, 91%) as an orange oil., which partially crystallized on cooling.

25 ¹H NMR (250 MHz; CDCl₃) δ 2.133 (s, 6 H), δ 2.171 (s, 6 H), δ 2.910 (d, 1 H, 12.817 Hz), δ 2.998 (d, 1 H, 12.512 Hz), δ 3.425 (d, 1 H, 12.817 Hz), δ 3.812 (d, 1 H, 12.512 Hz), δ 3.962 (s, 5 H), δ 3.99 (d, 1 H, 12.207 Hz) (partly obscured by large cp-ring peak at δ 3.962), δ 4.068 (d, 1 H, δ2.136 Hz), δ 4.125 (d, 1 H, δ 2.136 Hz), δ 4.747 (d, 1 H, 12.207 Hz)

30

^{13}C NMR (60 MHz; CDCl_3) δ 44.529, δ 45.244, δ 55.798, δ 57.906, δ 60.271, δ 67.944, δ 68.277, δ 69.612, δ 84.850, δ 88.322

Infrared spectra (CDCl_3 / thin film NaCl plates)

5 3380.6 cm^{-1} (br), 2955.7 cm^{-1} (m), 2862.6 cm^{-1} , 2825.9 cm^{-1} (m), 2774.3 cm^{-1} (m), 1353.5 cm^{-1} (m), 1104.9 cm^{-1} (m), 1038.9 cm^{-1} (m), 1006.8 cm^{-1} (s)

Elemental analysis: Found: C: 62.3%; H: 7.8%; N: 8.8%
10 Calculated: C: 61.8%; H: 7.9%; N: 8.5%

Example 6

Preparation of

1,2,3-tris-(ditertbutylphosphinomethyl)ferrocene

15

Di-tert-butylphosphine (Aldrich, 2.60 mL, 13.98 mmol) and acetic anhydride (0.24 mL, 2.33 mmol) is added to a solution of 1-hydroxymethyl-2,3-bis-(dimethylaminomethyl)ferrocene (Example 5, 0.70g, 2.12
20 mmol) in acetic acid (freshly distilled from acetic anhydride 25 cm^3), under argon. The solution is then stirred at 80°C for 7 days, during which time the solution becomes a dark orange colour. The solvent is then removed in vacuo and recrystallisation effected from refluxing
25 ethanol together with cooling to -17°C overnight to yield the title compound (0.43 g, 0.7 mmol, 31%) as a yellow/orange powder.

^1H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.12 (dd - pseudo triplet, 36 H, 30 12.1 Hz), δ 1.26 (d, 18H, 10.7 Hz), δ 2.68 (d, 2 H, 17.7 Hz), δ 2.95 (s, 2 H), δ 3.07, (m, 2 H), δ 4.01 (s, 5 H) δ 4.33 (s, 2 H)

Infrared spectra (CHCl₃ / thin film NaCl plates)

1365.5 cm⁻¹, 1470.3 cm⁻¹ , 2357.1 cm⁻¹ , 2862.8 cm⁻¹ , 2896.7 cm⁻¹ , 2939.1 cm⁻¹

5

Example 7

Preparation of 1,2-bis-(dicyclohexylphosphinomethyl)
ferrocene

10

The title compound was prepared in accordance with the procedure of Example 2 employing dicyclohexylphosphine (Strem of 48 High Street Orwell, Royston, United Kingdom SG8 5QW, 659 mg, 3.33 mmol), 1,2-
15 bis(dimethylaminomethyl)ferrocene (0.5 g, 1.66 mmol) and anhydrous acetic acid (100 ml). Yield 0.421 g.

Example 8

Preparation of 1,2-bis-(di-iso-butylphosphinomethyl)
ferrocene

20

The title compound was prepared in accordance with the procedure of Example 2 employing di-iso-butylphosphine (Strem 486 mg, 3.33 mmol), 1,2-
25 bis(dimethylaminomethyl)ferrocene (0.5 g, 1.66 mmol) and anhydrous acetic acid (100 ml). Yield 0.372 g.

Example 9

Preparation of 1,2-bis-(dicyclopentylphosphinomethyl)
ferrocene

30

The title compound was prepared in accordance with the procedure of Example 2 employing dicyclopentylphosphine

(Strem 566 mg, 3.33 mmol), 1,2-bis(dimethylaminomethyl)ferrocene (0.5 g, 1.66 mmol) and anhydrous acetic acid (100 ml). Yield 0.432 g.

5 Example 10

Preparation of 1,2-bis-(diethylphosphinomethyl) ferrocene

The title compound was prepared in accordance with the procedure of Example 2 employing diethylphosphine (Strem
10 299 mg, 3.33 mmol), 1,2-bis(dimethylaminomethyl)ferrocene (0.5 g, 1.66 mmol) and anhydrous acetic acid (100 ml). Yield 0.254 g.

Example 11Preparation of 1,2-bis(di-isopropylphosphinomethyl)ferrocene

5 The title compound was prepared in accordance with the procedure of Example 2 employing di-iso-propylphosphine (Digital Speciality Chemicals 392 mg, 3.33 mmol), 1,2-bis(dimethylaminomethyl)ferrocene (0.5 g, 1.66 mmol) and anhydrous acetic acid (100 ml). Yield 0.262 g.

10

Example 12Preparation of 1,2-bis-(dimethylphosphinomethyl)ferrocene

The title compound was prepared in accordance with the procedure of Example 2 employing dimethylphosphine (Digital Speciality Chemicals, 206 mg, 3.33 mmol), 1,2-bis(dimethylaminomethyl)ferrocene (0.5 g, 1.66 mmol) and anhydrous acetic acid (100 ml). Yield 0.285 g.

20 Example 13Preparation of 1,2-bis-(diadamantylphosphinomethyl)ferrocene bis-methanesulphonate

Di-adamantylphosphine (prepared according to J.R.Goerlich, R.Schmutzler; Phosphorus Sulphur and Silicon; 1995, 102, 211-215, 20.0g, 0.066 mol) was added to a solution of 1,2-bis(dimethylaminomethyl)ferrocene (Example 1, 10 g, 0.033 mol) in anhydrous acetic acid (100 ml) under nitrogen and the resulting mixture is stirred at 80°C for 72 hours. The orange yellow precipitate which forms is filtered and dried in vacuo at approximately 70°C to yield the title compound as an orange/yellow solid. The title compound is insoluble in a range of organic solvents and it is

therefore purified by conversion to the bis-methanesulphonate salt by addition of excess methanesulphonic acid to a methanol slurry of the crude product. This resulted in complete dissolution of the product salt which was then isolated by removal of the methanol in vacuo followed by washing with ether and drying to give the title compound as a pale yellow solid (14.0g, 54%).

¹H NMR (250 MHz; CD₃CN): δ 4.57 (2H, d, J = 2Hz); 4.35 (5H, s); 4.27 (1H, t, 2Hz); 3.34 (4H, br); 2.6 (6H, br,); 2.35-2.18 (18H br); 2.16-2.0 (18H, br); 1.92-1.72 (24H, br).

³¹P NMR (101 MHz; CD₃CN): δ 26.58 ppm.

15

Elemental analysis: Found: C:64.15%; H:7.88% Calculated: C:64.29%; H:7.94%

Example 14

20 Preparation of 1,2 bis(di-1-adamantylphosphinomethyl) ferrocene-bis-methane sulphonate

The preparation of this ligand was carried out as follows:

25 14.1 Preparation of (1-Ad)₂P(O)Cl

Phosphorous trichloride (83 cm³, 0.98 mol) was added rapidly via cannula to a combination of aluminium chloride (25.0 g, 0.19 mol) and adamantane (27.2 g, 0.20 mol) affording a tan suspension. The reaction was heated to reflux. After 10 minutes, a yellow-orange suspension was formed. The reaction was refluxed for a total of 6 hours. The excess PCl₃ was removed by distillation at atmospheric

pressure (BP 75°C). On cooling to ambient temperature, an orange solid was formed. Chloroform (250 cm³) was added yielding an orange suspension, which was cooled to 0°C. Water (150 cm³) was added slowly: initially the suspension
5 viscosity increased, but on full addition of water the viscosity lessened. From this point the reaction was no longer kept under an atmosphere of Ar. The suspension was Buchner filtered to remove the yellow-orange solid impurity. The filtrate consisted of a two phase system.
10 The lower phase was separated using a separating funnel, dried over MgSO₄ and Buchner filtered. The volatiles were removed via rotary evaporation, drying finally *in-vacuo*, affording an off-white powder. Yield 35.0 g, 99%. ³¹P NMR: = 85 ppm, 99% pure. FW = 352.85.

15

14.2 Preparation of (1-Ad)₂PH

LiAlH₄ (2.54 g, 67.0 mmol) was added over 90 minutes to a chilled (-10°C) solution of (1-Ad₂P(O)Cl (10.00 g, 28.3
20 mmol) in THF (120 cm³). The reaction was allowed to warm to ambient temperature then stirred for 20 hours. The grey suspension was cooled to -10°C. HCl (aq. 5 cm³ c. HCl in 50 cm³ degassed water) was added slowly via syringe (initially very slowly due to exotherm of reaction),
25 yielding a two phase system, with some solid material in the lower phase. Further HCl (~ 5 cm³ c. HCl) was added to improve the separation of the layers. The upper phase was removed via flat ended cannula, dried over MgSO₄ and filtered via cannula. The volatiles were removed *in-vacuo*
30 affording the product as a white powder, isolated in the glovebox. Yield 6.00 g, 70%. ³¹P NMR: = 17 ppm, 100% pure. FW = 302.44.

14.3 Preparation of 1,2-bis(di-1-adamantylphosphinomethyl) ferrocene-bis-methanesulphonate

The title compound was prepared in accordance with the
5 procedure exemplified in Example 13.

Example 15

Preparation of 1,2-bis(di-1-(3,5-dimethyladamantyl)phosphinomethyl) ferrocene-bis-methanesulphonate

10

15.1 Di-1-(3,5-dimethyladamantyl) phosphinic chloride
was prepared in accordance with the method of Example 14.1
except using 1,3 dimethyladamantane 21.7 g (0.132 mol)
instead of adamantane, and AlCl₃ (18.5 g, 0.14 mol). Yield
15 23.5 g FW: 409.08. ³¹P NMR: δ: 87 ppm (s).

15.2 Di-1-(3,5-dimethyladamantyl) phosphine
was prepared as Example 14.2 above except using 25.0 g Di-
1-(3,5-dimethyladamantyl) phosphinic chloride instead of
20 di-1-adamantyl phosphinic chloride. Yield 15.7 g, FW:
358.58.. ³¹P NMR: δ: 15.7 ppm (s).

15.3 1,2-bis-(di-1-(3,5-dimethyladamantylphosphinomethyl) ferrocene-bis-methanesulphonate

25

The title compound was prepared in accordance with the
procedure exemplified in Example 13 except using di-1-
2(3,5-dimethyladamantyl)phosphine (23.69 g, 0.066 mol)
instead of di-adamantylphosphine. Yield 15 g.

30

Example 16

Preparation of 1,2-bis(di-1-(4-tert-butyladamantyl)phosphinomethyl)ferrocene-bis-methanesulphonate

16.1 Di-1-(4-tert-butyladamantyl) phosphinic chloride
was prepared as per Di-1-adamantyl phosphinic chloride of
Example 14.1 except using 4-tert-butyladamantane 25.37 g
5 (0.132 mol) instead of adamantane, and AlCl₃ (18.5 g, 0.14
mol). Yield 22.6 g FW: 464.98. ³¹P NMR: δ: 87 ppm (s).

16.2 Di-1-(4-tert-butyladamantyl) phosphine
was prepared as per Di-1-adamantyl phosphine of Example
10 14.2 except using 13.5 g Di-1-(4-tert-butyladamantyl).
phosphinic chloride instead of di-1-adamantyl phosphinic
chloride. Yield 9.4 g, FW: 414.48. ³¹P NMR: δ: 18.62 ppm
(s).

15 16.3 1,2-bis(di-1-(4-tert-butyl-adamantyl)
phosphinomethyl) ferrocene-bis-methanesulphonate

The title compound was prepared in accordance with the
procedure exemplified in Example 13 except using di-1-(4-
20 tert-butyladamantyl)phosphine (27.39 g, 0.066 mol) instead
of di-adamantyl phosphine. Yield 14.52 g.

Example 17

Preparation of 1,2-bis-(1-adamantyl tert-butyl-
25 phosphinomethyl)ferrocene-bis-methanesulphonate

17.1 1-adamantylphosphonic acid dichloride

This compound was synthesised according to the method of
30 Olah et al (J. Org. Chem. 1990, 55, 1224-1227).

17.2 1-adamantyl phosphine

LiAlH₄ (3.5 g, 74 mmol) was added over 2 hours to a cooled solution (0°C) of 1-adamantylphosphonic acid dichloride
5 (15 g, 59 mmol) in THF (250 cm³). The reaction was then allowed to warm to ambient temperature and was stirred for 20 hours. The grey suspension was then cooled (0°C) and HCl (75 cm³, 1M) was slowly added via syringe, to afford a two phase system with some solid present in the lower
10 phase. Concentrated HCl (8 cm³, 11M) was then added to improve the separation of the two layers. The (upper) THF phase was removed via cannula and dried over magnesium sulphate. After filtration via cannula, the volatiles were removed *in-vacuo* to afford the product.

15

17.3 1-adamantyl tert-butyl phosphine

nBuLi (20 cm³, 32 mmol 1.6M soln) was added over 1 hour to a cooled solution of 1-adamantyl phosphine (5.0 g, 30
20 mmol) in THF (100 cm³). The solution was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for a further 2 hours. The solution was re-cooled to 0°C and tert-butylchloride (2.78 g, 30 mmol) was added and stirring continued for a further 16 hours at room temperature. The reaction mixture was
25 quenched with water and the aqueous phase extracted with dichloromethane (2 x 50 ml). The organic phase was dried over sodium sulphate and evaporated *in-vacuo* to yield the title compound.

30

17.4 1,2-bis-(-1-adamantyl tert-butyl-phosphinomethyl)
ferrocene-bis-methanesulphonate

The title compound was prepared in accordance with the
5 procedure exemplified in Example 13 except using 1-
adamantyl tert-butyl phosphine (14.78 g, 0.066 mol)
instead of di-adamantyl phosphine. Yield 9.80 g.

Example 18

10 Preparation of 1,2-bis-(di-1-diamantylphosphinomethyl)
ferrocene-bis-methanesulphonate

18.1 Diamantane

15 This was synthesised according to the method of Tamara et
al. Organic Syntheses, CV 6, 378.

18.2 Di-1-(diamantane) phosphinic chloride

20 Prepared as per Di-1-adamantyl phosphinic chloride of
Example 14.1 except using diamantane 20.0 g (0.106 mol)
and AlCl₃ (16.0 g, 0.12 mol). Yield 25.5 g FW: 456.5.. ³¹P
NMR: δ: 87 ppm (s).

25 18.3 Di-1-(diamantane) phosphine

Prepared as per Di-1-adamantyl phosphine of Example 14.2
except using 25.0 g Di-1-(diamantane) phosphinic chloride.
Yield 14.0 g FW: 406.. ³¹P NMR: δ: 16.5 ppm (s).

18.4 1,2-bis-(di-1-diamantylphosphinomethyl)ferrocene-bis-methanesulphonate

The title compound was prepared in accordance with the
5 procedure exemplified in Example 13 except using di-1-diamantane phosphine (26.79 g; 0.066 mol) instead of di-adamantyl phosphine. Yield 12.5 g.

Example 19

10 Preparation of 1,2-bis-(di-(1,3,5,7-tetramethyl-6,9,10-trioxa-2-phospha-adamantylmethyl))ferrocene

1,3,5,7-tetramethyl-2,4,8-trioxa-6-phospha-adamantane
(obtained from Cytec, 14.0g, 0.066 mol) was added to a
15 solution of 1,2-bis(dimethylaminomethyl)ferrocene (Example 1, 10 g, 0.033 mol) in anhydrous acetic acid (100 ml) under nitrogen and the resulting mixture is stirred at 80°C for 72 hours. The anhydrous acetic acid is removed in vacuo at approximately 70°C to yield the crude title
20 product as an orange/yellow solid. This is washed with hot methanol to give the product as a mixture of isomers as an orange solid. (12.0g, 58%).

¹H NMR (250 MHz; CDCl₃): δ 4.25-3.95 (8H, br, m); 3.46 (4H, br); 1.57-2.0 (8H, br, m); 1.43-1.23 (24H, br m).
25

³¹P NMR (101 MHz; CDCl₃): δ -27.41 (br), -29.01 (s), -33.9 (br) ppm.

30 Elemental analysis: Found: C:57.80%; H:7.35% Calculated: C:57.87%; H:7.40%

Example 20Preparation of 1,2-bis-(dimethylaminomethyl)ferrocene-bis methyl iodide

5 Methyl iodide (23.28g, 0.164 mol) is added to a solution of 1,2-bis-(dimethylaminomethyl)ferrocene (Example 1, 20g, 0.082 mol) in degassed methanol (100 ml), and the mixture stirred at room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere for 24 hours. The resulting precipitate is
10 removed by filtration, washed with ether and dried to yield the title compound (43.0g).

Elemental analysis: Found: C:36.8%; H:5.1%; N,4.8%

Calculated: C:37.0%; H:5.2%; N,4.8%

15

^{13}C NMR (D_2O): δ 53.27, δ 53.21, δ 53.15, δ 64.68, δ 71.77, δ 73.24, δ 74.13, δ 74.95

Example 21

20 Preparation of 1,2-bis(dihydroxymethylphosphinomethyl)ferrocene

Potassium hydroxide (8.52g, 0.152 mol) is added to a solution of tetrakis(hydroxymethyl) phosphonium chloride
25 (Aldrich, 38.54g of 80% w/w aqueous solution, 0.162 mol) in degassed methanol (40 ml), and stirred at room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere for 1 hour. The resultant mixture is added dropwise to a degassed solution of
30 1,2-bis-(dimethylaminomethyl)ferrocene-bis-methyl iodide (Example 20, 19.98g, 52.2 mmol) in methanol (40 ml) under nitrogen at room temperature with stirring. The resultant mixture is refluxed under nitrogen for 20 hours, and the solvent removed in vacuo to form a red

precipitate. Water (30 ml), diethyl ether (85 ml) and triethylamine (35 ml) is added to the precipitate and the solution stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The aqueous layer is removed and re-extracted with diethyl ether (2 x 30 ml). The combined ethereal extracts are washed with water (3 x 20 ml) dried over sodium sulphate and filtered. The ether is removed in vacuo to yield the crude title compound (14.33g, 94% yield) as a microcrystalline orange solid. The crude product is recrystallised from a warm dichloromethane/methanol solution with the addition of light petroleum and cooling to yield the title compound (10.69g, 70% yield) as yellow-orange crystals.

Elemental analysis: Found: C:48.44%; H:4.12%; N,0.0%
Calculated: C:48.24%; H:4.02%;
N,0.0%

^1H NMR: δ 1.75 (s, br), δ 2.70 (dd, 2 H, J_{HH}^2 14.2 Hz, J_{HP}^2 6.6 Hz), δ 2.85 (dd, 2 H, J_{HH}^2 14.2 Hz, J_{HP}^2 7.9 Hz), δ 3.71 (t, 1 H, J_{HH} 2.44 Hz), δ 3.58 (s, 5 H), δ 3.98 (d, 2 H, J_{HH} 2.40 Hz), 4.06 (m, 8 H).

$^1\text{H}\{^{31}\text{P}\}$ NMR: δ 1.75 (s, br), δ 2.70 (d, 14.3 Hz), δ 2.85 (d, 14.3 Hz), δ 4.04 (m, 1 H), δ 4.06 (s, 8 H), δ 4.08 (s, 5H), δ 4.1 (m, 2 H)

^{13}C NMR: δ 23.7 (d, J_{PC}^1 15.6 Hz), δ 63.0 (d, J_{PC}^1 15.6 Hz), δ 66.0 (s), δ 67.2 (d, J_{PC}^3 9.2 Hz), δ 69.6 (s), δ 82.6 (d, J_{PC}^2 14.7 Hz)

^{31}P NMR: δ -14.7

Infrared spectra (CHCl_3 / thin film NaCl plates)
3337.8 cm^{-1} (st, br), further peaks 1104 cm^{-1} 2929.0 cm^{-1} ,
3603.7 cm^{-1} , 3683.7 cm^{-1} .

5 Example 22

Preparation of 1,2-bis(diphosphinomethyl)ferrocene

1,2-bis(dihydroxymethylphosphinomethyl)ferrocene (Example
21, 5.45g, 13.70 mmol) and sodium metabisulfite (5.21g,
10 27.4 mmol) is added to a two-phase solvent system
consisting of distilled water (60 ml) and light petroleum
(60 ml). The mixture is refluxed for 3 hours in air. The
resultant mixture is cooled stirred and the aqueous layer
removed. The organic layer is washed with distilled water
15 and the organic solvent removed in vacuo to yield the
title compound (2.66g, 70% yield) as an orange crystalline
solid.

Elemental analysis: Found: C:51.65%; H:5.75%

20 Calculated: C:51.80%, H:5.76%

^1H NMR (250 MHz; CDCl_3): δ 2.7-2.8 (m, 4H), δ 3.17 (m,
2H), δ 3.18 (m, 2H), δ 4.04 (t, 1H, $J=2.54$ Hz), δ 4.09 (d,
5H, J_{HP} 0.4 Hz), δ 4.13 (d, 2H, $J=2.54$ Hz)

25

^{31}P NMR (101 MHz; CDCl_3): δ 130.0 (t, J_{HP} 193.0 Hz)

^{13}C NMR (60 MHz; CDCl_3): δ 12.9, δ 65.6, δ 67.3, δ 69.4, δ
86.9

30

^{13}C DEPT NMR (CDCl_3): δ 12.9 (CH^2), δ 65.6 (CH), δ 67.3
(CH), δ 69.40 (5 x CH)

FTIR (Chloroform, NaCl plates): 2298.5 cm^{-1} (strong)

Mass spectrum: Found m/z: 278.0088; Calculated m/z 278.0077

5

Example 23

Preparation of 1,2-bis- α,α -(P-(2,2,6,6,-tetramethylphosphinan-4-one))dimethylferrocene

10 2,6-Dimethyl-2,5-heptadiene-4-one (14.6g, 0.106 mol) is added to 1,2-bis-(diphosphinomethyl)ferrocene (Example 22, 14.7g, 0.053 mol) and the mixture heated to 120°C under nitrogen for 20 hours. The reaction mixture is cooled, the crude title compound removed by filtration, washed with
15 pentene (20 ml) and dried in vacuo to yield the title compound as a yellow-orange solid (24.9g, 85% yield). The title compound was characterised by ^{31}P NMR and mass spectrum.

20 ^1H NMR (250 MHz; CDCl_3): d 4.32 (1H, br); 4.08 (5H, br); 4.02 (1H, br); 3.94 (1H br); 2.84 (4H, br); 1.8-2.5 (8H, br); 1.05-1.4 (24H, br,).

^{31}P NMR (101 MHz; CDCl_3): d 4.15 ppm.

25

Elemental analysis: Found: C:64.26%; H:7.88%
Calculated: C:65.03%; H:7.94%

Example 24Preparation of methyl propanoate from ethylene, carbon monoxide and methanol catalysed by a compound of the present invention

5

A mechanically stirred autoclave (Hastelloy) of 2 litre capacity was evacuated of air and then charged with a solution of tri(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium (1.44×10^{-5} moles), 1,2-bis-(di-tertbutylphosphinomethyl) ferrocene of Example 2, (7.61×10^{-5} moles) and methane sulfonic acid (2.25×10^{-3} moles) in 300 ml of methyl propanoate/methanol (70 wt% methyl propanoate). The autoclave was heated to 100°C and when at that temperature, ethylene ($8 \times 10^5 \text{Nm}^{-2}$) was added on top of the vapour pressure of the solvents and immediately an equimolar mixture of carbon monoxide and ethylene ($2 \times 10^5 \text{Nm}^{-2}$) added to the system through a pressure regulating valve set to $10 \times 10^5 \text{Nm}^{-2}$ above the solvent vapour pressure. Suitably, the molar ratio of ethylene to carbon monoxide in the reactor is approximately 9:1. The temperature of the reactor was maintained at 100°C and as the reaction proceeded additional carbon monoxide and ethylene was added (on an equimolar basis) through the pressure regulating Tescom valve. No catalyst precipitation was observed.

Initial reaction rates measured in moles of methyl propanoate (MeP) per mole of palladium per hour and turnover measured in moles of methyl propanoate per mole of palladium were determined for the catalyst. This may be accomplished by an analysis of the amount of gas consumed per unit time (rate) and the total amount of gas consumed

during the reaction, assuming ideal gas behaviour and 100% selectivity to methyl propanoate.

The reaction was repeated (Run 2) and initial reaction rates and turnover numbers calculated as described above. The data for both runs is displayed in Table 1.

	Maximum (moles MeP/mole Pd/hr) Initial Rate	Turnover (moles MeP/mole Pd/hr) number after 3 hours
Run 1	31,810	59,941
Run 2	30,322	63,941

Table 1

10

Comparative Example 25

Preparation of methyl propanoate from ethylene, carbon monoxide and methanol catalysed by a known catalyst

15 Example 24 was repeated twice (Runs 3 and 4 respectively) except the catalyst system was as disclosed in WO 96/19434 and obtained by charging the autoclave with tri(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium (1.44×10^{-5} moles), 1,2 bis(di-t-butylphosphinomethyl)benzene (7.61×10^{-5} moles) and methane sulfonic acid (2.25×10^{-3} moles) in methyl propanoate/methanol (300 ml, 70 wt% methyl propanoate).

25 The initial reaction rates (moles MeP/mole Pd per hour) and turnover numbers (moles Pd/moles MeP) for the catalyst were calculated as described in Example 24 above. The results are presented in Table 2 below.

	Maximum Initial Rate (moles Pd/moles MeP/hr)	Turnover number after 3 hours (moles Pd/mole MeP)
Run 3	29,730	48,386
Run 4	30,335	51,997

Table 2

5 The results demonstrate (see Table 1 and Table 2), that the catalyst of the present invention palladium 1,2-bis-(di-t-butylphosphinomethyl)ferrocene and the known palladium 1,2-bis(di-t-butylphosphinomethyl)benzene exhibit comparable initial catalytic reaction rates.

10 However, the turnover number for the catalyst of the present invention is significantly higher than that for the known palladium 1,2-bis(di-t-butylphosphinomethyl)benzene catalyst, thereby indicating that the compound of the present invention increases the

15 rate of the carbonylation reaction compared to the known bidentate system.

Example 26

Preparation of methyl propanoate from ethylene, carbon
20 monoxide and methanol catalysed by a compound of the
present invention

Example 24 was repeated (Runs 5 to 9 respectively) except the catalyst system employed was obtained by charging the

25 autoclave with 1,2-bis-(di-1-adamantylphosphinomethyl)ferrocene-bis-methane sulphonate (Example 13 or 14, 7.61×10^{-5} moles), tri(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium (1.44×10^{-5} moles) and methane sulfonic acid (2.25×10^{-3} moles)

in methyl propanoate/methanol (300 ml, 70 wt% methyl propanoate).

The initial reaction rates (moles MeP/mole Pd per hour) and turnover numbers (moles Pd/moles MeP) for the catalyst were calculated as described in Example 24 above. The results are presented in Table 3 below.

	Maximum Initial Rate (moles Pd/moles MeP/hr)	Turnover number after 3 hours (moles Pd/mole MeP)
Run 5	52,854	67,885
Run 6	37,034	64,996
Run 7	35,986	64,441
Run 8	40,781	62,108
Run 9	39,251	62,108

10

Table 3

The results demonstrate (see Table 3 and Table 2), that the catalyst of the present invention palladium 1,2-bis(di-1-adamantylphosphinomethyl)ferrocene-bis-methane sulphonate exhibits a significantly higher initial catalytic rate and a significantly higher turnover number than the known catalyst palladium 1,2-bis-(di-t-butylphosphinomethyl)benzene, thereby indicating the compound of the present invention increases the rate of the carbonylation reaction compared to the known bidentate system.

20